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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS  
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN OFFICE

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# Statistics of Western Australia

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## LABOUR AND PRICES

### 1971

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W. M. BARTLETT  
DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN  
AND GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

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#### ROUNDING OF FIGURES

Many of the figures appearing in the tables have been rounded (to thousands or, in some cases, hundreds), without making those adjustments which would be needed to make the rounded figures add to the rounded total. It is for this reason that figures do not always add to the totals shown in the tables.

Percentages appearing in the tables have been corrected to the first (or second) place of decimals without making those adjustments which would be necessary to make the percentages so expressed add to precisely 100.

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# LABOUR AND PRICES

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## WAGES

No. 1—State Basic Wage: Variations in Rates (a) from 1951

Date of operation	Males	Females	Date of operation	Males	Females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1951—29 January ....	17.29	9.78	1961—31 January ....	29.66	22.24
30 April ....	18.42	10.41	1 May ....	29.92	22.44
23 July ....	19.67	11.11	31 July ....	30.05	22.54
22 October ....	20.57	11.62	30 October ....	29.88	22.41
1 December (b) ....	....	13.37			
1952—29 January ....	21.41	13.92	1963—22 April ....	30.02	22.52
28 April ....	22.38	14.55	29 July ....	30.15	22.61
28 July ....	23.22	15.10	1964—27 April ....	30.42	22.82
27 October ....	23.85	15.50	22 September ....	30.80	23.10
			26 October ....	31.12	23.34
1953—27 April ....	24.18	15.72	1965—26 April ....	31.47	23.60
27 July ....	24.65	16.02	26 July ....	31.78	23.84
1955—9 August ....	25.24	16.41	16 November ....	31.96	23.97
1956—31 January ....	25.37	16.49	1966—25 January ....	32.38	24.28
23 April ....	25.71	16.71	2 May ....	32.65	24.49
23 July ....	26.15	17.00	2 August ....	33.26	24.95
29 October ....	26.52	17.23	24 October ....	33.50	25.13
1957—25 January ....	26.62	17.31	1967—1 July ....	(d)	(d)
26 April ....	26.88	17.48			
19 July ....	27.28	17.72	1968—25 October ....	(d)	(d)
			22 November (e) ....	35.45	27.08
1958—7 February ....	26.85	17.45	1969—24 November ....	36.45	27.88
4 August ....	27.22	17.70	1970—26 October ....	38.45	29.40
27 October ....	27.34	17.78	1971—26 October ....	39.45	30.90
1959—27 April ....	27.51	17.88			
27 July ....	27.86	18.11	1972—26 June ....	40.45	32.40
26 October ....	28.15	18.30			
1960—30 January (c) ....	....	21.12			
2 May ....	28.63	21.48			
25 July ....	29.22	21.92			
24 October ....	29.46	22.09			

(a) From 22 September 1964, rates declared to apply uniformly throughout the State. For earlier periods, the rates shown are those which applied to the area comprised within a radius of 15 miles from the General Post Office, Perth.  
 (b) Female rate increased to 65 per cent of male rate as from 1 December 1951. (c) Female rate increased to 75 per cent of male rate from beginning of first pay-period commencing on or after 30 January 1960. (d) Special loading of 60 cents a week added to award rates for adult males and adult females operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. Loading increased to \$1.95 operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968 until 22 November 1968 when loading was absorbed in basic wage.  
 (e) Rates prescribed under the provisions of the *Industrial Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1968*.

## No. 2—Commonwealth Awards: Minimum Weekly Wage Rates, Adult Males

In its decision of 8 July 1966 in the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wages Cases of 1966 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission announced that it intended to grant relief to low wage earners by inserting a provision in awards prescribing a minimum wage.

The provisions inserted in the awards state that no adult male employee shall be paid at less than the prescribed minimum rates as ordinary rates of pay in respect of the ordinary hours of work prescribed by the award. The minimum weekly wage rates prescribed were the appropriate basic wages plus \$3.75 a week. These minimum wages prescribed in Commonwealth awards are shown in the table below together with changes in the rates since they were first introduced.

(\$)

Date of operation (a)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra
1966—11 July ....	37.25	36.45	34.75	36.05	36.55	37.15	....
1967—1 July ....	38.25	37.45	35.75	37.05	37.55	38.15	....
1968—25 October ....	39.60	38.80	37.10	38.40	38.90	39.50	....
1969—19 December ....	43.10	42.30	40.60	41.90	42.40	43.00	42.60
1971—1 January ....	47.10	46.30	44.60	45.90	46.40	47.00	46.60
1972—19 May ....	51.80	51.00	49.30	50.60	51.10	51.70	51.30

(a) Rates operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.



## No. 3—Minimum Rates of Wages payable to Adult Workers at 30 June 1971

NOTE. The wage rates in the table below have been taken from awards, determinations and agreements of industrial tribunals and from unregistered agreements operative at 30 June 1971. Except where indicated otherwise, the wage rates are those applicable to Perth.

In the majority of cases, the rates quoted are those payable for a full week's work, excluding overtime. Where it is not possible to quote such rates, hourly rates have been shown. For most occupations, a full week's work, excluding overtime, comprises forty hours. Where this does not apply, the prescribed weekly hours are given in footnotes to the table.

The wage rates shown in the table below have been compiled for statistical purposes only, and any inquiries regarding actual rates payable for particular occupations should be addressed to the appropriate industrial tribunal.

## ADULT MALES

Industry and occupation	Wages	Industry and occupation	Wages
	\$		\$
<b>Primary production—</b>		<b>Textiles (woollen mills)—continued</b>	
Farming (general)—		Gillbox attendant .....	47.90
General hand .....	(a) 49.00	Labourer .....	46.60
Forestry—		Weaver .....	46.70
General forestry worker .....	57.60		
Grazing—		<b>Food, drink and tobacco—</b>	
General station hand (b) .....	(c) 46.40	Aerated water and cordials—	
Shearers—per 100 flock sheep (d) .....	21.94	General hand .....	51.81
Shed hand (d) .....	69.24	Truck driver (3 tons) .....	58.19
<b>Mining and quarrying—</b>		Bacon curing—	
Coal mining (e)—		Boner .....	61.93
Miner, machine .....	(f) 69.10	General hand .....	54.45
Shiftman .....	(f) 64.19	Slaughterman .....	63.97
Gold mining—		Baking (bread)—	
Labourer .....	(g) (h) 49.00	Bread carter .....	49.00
Miner .....	(g) (h) 51.25	Doughmaker .....	66.35
Quarrying—		Biscuit and cake making—	
Labourer .....	49.00	Biscuit and cake maker .....	54.12
Powder monkey .....	49.00	Brewing—	
<b>Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.—</b>		General hand .....	55.95
Engineering (general)—		Truck driver (4 tons) .....	57.78
Boilermaker .....	57.85	Butter, cheese and milk processing—	
Fitter or turner .....	57.85	Butter maker .....	58.30
Jobbing moulder .....	57.85	General hand .....	51.37
Labourer .....	49.00	Grader and/or tester .....	57.31
Machinist, 1st class .....	57.85	Cereals, condiments, coffee, spices, etc.—	
Machinist, 2nd class .....	49.30	General hand .....	49.00
Motor mechanic .....	57.85	Confectionery—	
Sheet metal worker, 1st class .....	64.35	Confectioner .....	53.57
Sheet metal worker, 2nd class .....	54.67	Flour milling—	
Toolmaker .....	61.25	Miller .....	66.60
Tradesman's assistant .....	49.00	Packerman .....	58.70
Welder, 1st class .....	57.85	Topman .....	61.50
<b>Iron and steel—</b>		<b>Meat industry—</b>	
Rolling mill (merchant)—		Boner .....	51.00
Continuous furnace hand .....	(i) 49.00	Cold storage hand .....	49.00
Mill operative .....	(i) 52.45	Labourer .....	49.00
Motor vehicle manufacture—		Slaughterman .....	59.50
Assembler .....	49.17	Pastry cooking—	
Bodymaker, 1st class .....	64.35	Pastry cook .....	61.49
Panel beater .....	64.35	Sugar refining—	
Spraypainter .....	62.26	General factory hand .....	49.65
Storeman .....	49.00		
<b>Railway workshops—</b>		<b>Sawmilling, furniture, etc.—</b>	
Car and wagon builder .....	65.10	Furniture making—	
Car cleaner .....	49.00	Assembler .....	53.85
Fitter or turner .....	65.10	Cabinet maker .....	65.20
Labourer .....	49.00	French polisher .....	64.35
Painter .....	65.28	Glass tradesman .....	64.35
<b>Shipbuilding (j)—</b>		<b>Sawmilling and timber yards—</b>	
Boilermaker .....	57.85	Benchman No. 1 .....	64.35
Ironworker's assistant .....	49.00	Dockerman and tally man .....	49.00
Painter and dockerman .....	58.50	Labourer .....	49.00
Shipwright .....	62.60	Machinist, A grade .....	64.35
<b>Textiles, clothing and footwear—</b>		Machinist, B grade .....	52.42
Clothing trades (ready-made)—		Orderman .....	53.30
Cutter .....	58.90	Sawyer .....	51.98
Presser .....	54.90		
Tailor .....	57.40	<b>Paper, printing, etc.—</b>	
<b>Footwear—</b>		Printing (general)—	
Clicking, finishing, making .....	57.20	Bookbinder .....	59.90
Stuffcutting .....	57.20	Compositor (hand) .....	59.90
<b>Textiles (woollen mills)—</b>		Compositor (machine) .....	65.30
Assistant foreman .....	56.20	General hand .....	46.40
		Letterpress rotary machinist .....	59.90
		Photo engraver .....	60.40

For footnotes, see end of table.



## No. 3—Minimum Rates of Wages payable to Adult Workers at 30 June 1971—continued

## ADULT MALES—continued

Industry and occupation		Wages	Industry and occupation		Wages
		\$			\$
Printing (newspapers)—			Traffic—continued		
Assistant machinist—	Day work	(k) 67.20	Locomotive fireman	.....	49.00
	Night work	(l) 74.20	Porter	.....	49.00
Hand compositor—	Day work	(k) 80.05	Shunter, ordinary	.....	50.80
	Night work	(l) 87.05	Road and air transport—		
Machine compositor—	Day work	(k) 85.90	Air transport—		
	Night work	(l) 92.90	Ground engineer	.....	62.10
Machinist—	Day work	(k) 80.05	Loader, porter	.....	48.70
	Night work	(l) 87.05	Road transport—		
Proof reader—	Day work	(k) 80.05	Assistant	.....	49.80
	Night work	(l) 87.05	Motor truck driver—	.....	
Publishing hand—	Day work	(k) 63.70	25 cwt or less	.....	56.90
	Night work	(l) 70.70	Over 25 cwt and under 3 tons	.....	58.80
Other manufacturing—			Over 3 tons and under 6 tons	.....	60.70
Asbestos cement articles—			Tramways and buses—		
General factory employee	.....	52.58	Bus driver (1 man operator)	.....	64.70
Moulder, 1st class	.....	55.99	Bus driver (other)	.....	55.20
Moulder, 2nd class	.....	53.68	Conductor	.....	49.00
Brick making—			Vehicle cleaner	.....	49.00
Burner	.....	49.00	Shipping and stevedoring—		
Drawer, setter	.....	49.00	Shipping (cargo vessels)—		
Labourer	.....	49.00	Able seaman (n) (o)	.....	57.00
Cement goods making—			Stevedoring—		
Moulder	.....	49.00	Wharf clerk (per hour) (p)	.....	1.73
Electricity generation and supply—			Wharf labourer (per hour) (p)	.....	1.91
Conveyor attendant	.....	51.45	Wharf labourer (permanent)	.....	67.40
Electrical fitter, electrician	.....	67.85	Tugs—		
Fireman	.....	58.00	Master	.....	68.60
Fitter and turner	.....	67.85	Deckhand, fireman	.....	61.40
Linesman	.....	61.75	Communication—		
Tradesman's assistant	.....	49.00	Post Office—		
Engine driving—			Mail officer	.....	64.14
Crane driver	.....	(m) 56.65	Motor driver	.....	66.81
Fireman	.....	(m) 51.70	Postman	.....	62.38
Stationary engine driver (steam)	.....	(m) 55.00	Telephone services—		
Gas making and supply—			Lineman (grade 1)	.....	56.61
Gas fitter	.....	60.00	Technical officer (grade 1)	.....	89.62
Meter repairer	.....	55.80	Telecommunications assistant	.....	59.18
Retort operator	.....	51.25	Wholesale and retail trade—		
Glass making—			Butchers—		
General hand	.....	53.30	General butcher	.....	63.97
Oil refining—			Commercial travellers—		
Operator	.....	64.35	Commercial traveller (g)	.....	54.45
Paint manufacture—			Petrol service stations—		
Labourer	.....	60.39	Attendant	.....	49.00
Paint mixer	.....	63.80	Retail stores—		
Plastic moulding—			Clerk	.....	66.00
Operator of plastic press	.....	50.60	Motor truck driver—	.....	
Rubber goods—			25 cwt or less	.....	56.90
Builder (pneumatic tyre)	.....	51.60	Over 25 cwt and under 3 tons	.....	58.80
Moulder	.....	52.20	Shop assistant	.....	57.99
Operator (calendar)	.....	58.70	Storeman	.....	56.89
Operator (forcing machine)	.....	50.20	Wholesale warehouses—		
Operator (vulcanising press)	.....	51.60	Adult male	.....	56.49
Others	.....	48.30	Wool stores—		
Tanning of leather, etc.—			Storeman	.....	58.96
Drum hand	.....	59.20	Wool classer	.....	67.38
Glazer	.....	57.80	Public administration and community and business services—		
Leather dresser	.....	57.50	Hospitals—		
Building and construction—			Cook	.....	52.50
Building—			Kitchenman	.....	49.00
Bricklayer	.....	75.89	Orderly	.....	49.00
Builder's labourer (skilled)	.....	69.66	Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.—		
Builder's labourer (unskilled)	.....	56.06	Commercial broadcasting—		
Carpenter	.....	76.44	Announcer	.....	54.25
Electrician, installation	.....	60.10	Hairdressing (men's)—		
Painter	.....	75.38	Hairdresser	.....	56.98
Plasterer	.....	75.98	Hotels (r)—		
Plumber	.....	76.23	Barman	.....	56.00
Roof tiler	.....	61.45	Cook (first)	.....	57.75
Road and bridge construction and maintenance—			Cook (all others)	.....	54.50
Grader driver (municipal)	.....	63.80	Porter (day)	.....	51.70
Labourer (municipal)	.....	49.00	Waiter	.....	53.00
Water supply and sewerage—			Restaurants (r)—		
Labourer	.....	51.60	Cook (one cook only employed)	.....	52.53
Maintenance man	.....	57.60	Pantryman	.....	49.00
Railway services—			Waitmen, cleaners, etc.—		
Permanent way—			Lift attendant	.....	49.00
Fettler, labourer, etc.	.....	49.00	Office cleaner (day)	.....	49.72
Ganger, fettling gang	.....	55.55	Watchman	.....	49.00
Traffic—					
Guard	.....	57.65			
Locomotive cleaner	.....	49.00			
Locomotive engine driver	.....	62.85			

For footnotes, see end of table.



**No. 3—Minimum Rates of Wages payable to Adult Workers at 30 June 1971—continued**  
**ADULT FEMALES**

Industry and occupation	Wages	Industry and occupation	Wages
	\$		\$
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.—		Paper, printing, etc.—	
Engineering (general)—		Printing (general)—	
Process worker ....	34.70	Bookbinder ....	35.20
Textiles, clothing and footwear—		Cardboard box machinist ....	34.10
Dry cleaning—		General hand ....	33.00
Presser ....	54.30	Packer ....	33.70
Receiver and dispatcher ....	37.40	Other manufacturing—	
Spotter ....	40.00	Pharmaceutical preparations—	
Other adults ....	34.90	Filler, general hand ....	32.82
Footwear—		Rubber goods—	
Adult female ....	39.20	Adult female ....	36.70
Order dressmaking—		Soap—	
Cutter ....	58.30	General hand ....	39.62
Machinist ....	40.50	Transport and communication—	
Order tailoring (men's)—		Post Office—	
Coat machinist or table hand ....	42.00	Monitor ....	(s) 63.03
Cutter ....	63.40	Telephonist ....	(l) 52.89
Tailoress ....	54.40	Wholesale and retail trade—	
Trouser machinist or table hand ....	38.70	Retail stores—	
Ready made clothing (men's)—		Clerk ....	41.50
Coat machinist or table hand ....	39.40	Ledger machine operator ....	42.50
Cutter ....	58.90	Shop assistant ....	42.45
Examiner ....	42.90	Switchboard attendant ....	42.50
Head of table ....	42.30	Public administration and community and business services—	
Presser ....	54.90	Commonwealth Public Service (s)—	
Trouser machinist or table hand ....	38.10	Accounting machinist (grade 1) ....	54.52
Ready made dressmaking—		Typist ....	54.52
Cutter ....	55.90	Stenographer (grade 1) ....	58.33
Head of table ....	42.30	Hospitals—	
Table hand or machinist ....	39.40	Cook ....	43.45
Presser ....	39.40	Kitchenmaid, wardsmaid ....	36.40
Textiles (knitting)—		Laundry worker ....	36.40
Examiner, finisher, grader ....	35.60	Nurse (qualified), 1st year ....	56.60
Machinist ....	36.40	Nursing aide ....	44.30
Welter and/or overlocker ....	36.10	Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.—	
Textiles (woollen)—		Cleaners—	
Gillbox attendant ....	35.60	Office cleaner (day) ....	35.62
Mender ....	36.10	Hairdressing—	
Weaver ....	36.80	Hairdresser ....	42.32
Winder ....	35.60	Hotels (r)—	
Food, drink and tobacco—		Barmaid ....	56.00
Biscuit and cake making—		Housemaid, kitchenmaid, waitress ....	39.70
Adult female ....	33.60	Laundries—	
Cereals, condiments, etc.—		Washing machine attendant ....	35.90
General factory hand ....	32.72	Other adult ....	34.40
Confectionery—		Restaurants (r)—	
General hand ....	32.52	Pantrymaid, waitress ....	35.50
Jam, fruit and vegetable preserving—		Theatres—	
General hand ....	32.72	Usher, ticket taker, etc. ....	(l) 42.40
Pastrycooking—			
Packer ....	38.82		
Pastrycook ....	44.42		

(a) No limitation of hours prescribed. (b) Without keep. (c) Per week of 44 hours. (d) Shearers' hours are 40 a week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers, with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, etc. Should the time engaged picking up, etc. exceed 30 minutes a day, all time thereafter is paid as overtime. Rates shown are 'not found' rates. 'Found rates' are \$12.54 a week less. (e) An additional amount for attendance allowance is payable for each full fortnightly pay-period worked. (f) Per week of 35 hours. (g) Excludes district allowance. (h) Per week of 37½ hours. (i) Industry located at Kwinana. (j) Permanent rates. (k) Per week of 38 hours. (l) Per week of 36 hours. (m) Rates shown are those for the sawmilling industry. (n) Rates of wage include keep and accommodation valued at \$5.47 a week. (o) Eight hours a day. (p) Rates of pay are for casuals on other than special cargo work. (q) Local or city. (r) Rates of wage represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are not provided. (s) Per week of 36½ hours.

**No. 4—Minimum Rates of Wages payable to Apprentices under Awards of Arbitration Authorities and Industrial Agreements in certain Trades at 30 June 1971**

Trade	Weekly wages (a)	Trade	Weekly wages (a)
	\$		\$
Baking ....	13.99-44.55	Painting (including paperhang- ing, glazing, decorating and signwriting) ....	16.81-49.40
Boilermaking ....	16.68-49.00	Pastrycooking ....	16.68-49.00
Butchery ....	16.68-49.00	Plumbing ....	17.10-50.25
Carpentering ....	17.13-50.35	Printing trade—	
Engineering (metal trades) ....	16.68-49.00	Job printing (Federal award) ....	19.45-50.90 (c)
Furniture making ....	16.68-49.15	Newspaper printing ....	26.68-70.04 (b)
Glazing ....	16.68-49.00 (b)	Sawmill engineering ....	16.68-49.00 (b)
Hairdressing (men's) ....	13.46-42.27 (c)	Sheet metal working ....	16.68-49.00
Hairdressing (ladies)—		Tailoring (Federal award)—	
Male ....	14.23-45.00 (c)	Male ....	20.10-45.90 (e)
Female ....	12.74-35.92 (c)	Female ....	19.10-43.60 (e)
Jewellery ....	17.28-49.60 (d)	Timber machining (metropolitan) ....	16.68-49.00 (b)
Moulding ....	16.68-49.00	Vehicle building ....	16.68-49.00
Optical works ....	16.68-49.00 (b)	Watchmaking ....	17.28-49.60 (d)

(a) Three, three and a half, four and five years' apprenticeship unless otherwise shown. (b) Five years. (c) Four and five years. (d) Six years. (e) Four years.



## No. 5—Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates: Industrial Groups

(See NOTE at head of Table 6)

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ADULT MALES										
End of June—	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing							Building and construction	
		Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Textiles, clothing, and footwear	Food, drink, and tobacco	Saw-milling, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing, etc.	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing groups		
1939 ....	12.22	10.25	9.62	10.04	9.70	11.32	9.59	10.01	10.00	
1945 ....	14.38	12.42	11.61	11.94	11.57	13.26	11.58	12.04	11.78	
1962 ....	39.58	36.70	35.32	36.52	35.60	41.38	35.54	36.41	36.05	
1963 ....	40.02	37.39	36.11	37.12	35.74	42.57	35.95	36.96	36.21	
1964 ....	40.97	38.11	37.52	38.11	36.72	43.75	36.90	37.86	37.76	
1965 ....	41.98	39.24	38.23	39.22	37.89	44.73	38.22	39.02	39.22	
1966 ....	43.74	42.20	39.67	41.65	40.57	46.38	40.38	41.56	43.91	
1967 ....	45.67	44.11	41.98	43.54	42.69	50.36	42.06	43.56	45.29	
1968 ....	48.37	45.75	42.82	44.82	43.79	53.01	43.49	45.04	46.59	
1969 ....	50.09	49.38	45.51	47.94	46.88	57.90	46.65	48.44	49.49	
1970 ....	51.50	50.91	49.12	50.97	48.97	59.41	*49.34	*50.59	51.34	
1971 ....	57.51	56.36	57.13	57.23	55.61	66.28	56.29	56.85	59.60	

ADULT MALES											
End of June—				Railway services	Road and air transport	Shipping and steve- doring	Comm- unica- tion	Wholesale and retail trade	Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	Amuse- ment, hotels, personal service, etc.	All indus- trial groups
1939	....	....	....	9.52	10.02	8.72	9.75	9.98	9.06	9.81	10.02
1945	....	....	....	11.54	11.93	11.62	12.33	11.85	11.01	11.50	12.02
1962	....	....	....	34.85	36.67	35.26	39.47	36.34	34.72	34.93	36.39
1963	....	....	....	35.32	36.98	35.87	40.93	37.18	35.32	35.25	36.94
1964	....	....	....	36.35	37.98	38.24	42.96	38.18	36.37	36.48	38.08
1965	....	....	....	37.46	39.32	38.41	45.30	39.20	37.99	37.48	39.29
1966	....	....	....	40.17	42.29	39.85	47.55	41.71	39.79	39.16	42.06
1967	....	....	....	41.86	44.60	42.95	51.55	43.63	42.34	40.69	44.03
1968	....	....	....	42.68	45.81	49.11	55.75	44.47	43.86	42.22	45.61
1969	....	....	....	45.40	49.22	53.18	58.86	47.09	45.51	44.87	48.53
1970	....	....	....	47.87	51.07	60.10	*67.18	49.77	49.16	46.80	*51.09
1971	....	....	....	54.80	58.16	65.00	75.98	56.69	56.24	54.11	57.98

End of June—	ADULT FEMALES (a)					Transport and communication	Wholesale and retail trade	Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	All industrial groups
	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Textiles, clothing, and foot-wear	Food, drink, and tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing groups					
1951 ....	14.45	15.05	12.82	13.94	14.22	14.72	13.87	12.83	14.51	13.95
1962 ....	25.46	25.29	24.08	25.16	25.01	26.54	25.54	25.17	27.14	25.66
1963 ....	26.23	25.78	24.53	25.70	25.52	27.32	26.79	25.51	27.25	26.39
1964 ....	26.53	27.03	25.25	26.38	26.42	28.84	27.35	26.62	28.18	27.22
1965 ....	27.32	27.20	26.14	26.96	26.96	30.70	28.04	27.45	29.02	27.99
1966 ....	28.51	27.85	27.73	28.20	27.98	32.00	29.82	28.96	30.38	29.45
1967 ....	30.72	29.96	29.34	30.12	29.94	34.15	31.63	30.65	31.59	31.20
1968 ....	31.32	30.96	30.32	31.38	30.95	35.35	32.95	31.67	33.91	32.55
1969 ....	34.38	32.84	32.45	34.01	33.19	39.47	35.03	33.11	35.80	34.66
1970 ....	35.18	35.35	33.74	35.26	34.95	43.95	37.74	36.70	37.07	37.14
1971 ....	39.84	40.08	37.11	38.84	39.10	51.30	41.59	40.42	42.60	41.50

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) Series commenced 1951.

\*Revised.



## No. 6—Weighted Average Minimum Weekly and Hourly Wage Rates

NOTE. The minimum wage rates and index numbers in the following table embrace a representative range of occupations and are based on the occupation and industry structures in 1954. The weekly wage rates shown in the table and used in the compilation of the indexes are the lowest rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in representative industrial awards, determinations, and agreements. The hourly wage rates are obtained by relating the weekly wage rates and the weekly hours of work prescribed in awards, etc. The rural industries are excluded from the table.

The wage rates shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

A more detailed description of the Minimum Wage Rate Index and tables giving figures for additional dates are published in the mimeographed statement *Minimum Wage Rates, March 1939 to June 1965* issued by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.

End of June—	Weekly wage rates		Hourly wage rates		Index numbers (a)			
	Adult males	Adult females (b)	Adult males (c)	Adult females (b)	Weekly wage rates		Hourly wage rates	
					Males	Females (b)	Males (c)	Females (b)
1939	\$ 10.20	\$ (d)	cents 22.58	cents (d)	35.5	(d)	31.9	(d)
1945	12.02	(d)	27.32	(d)	42.6	(d)	38.6	(d)
1946	12.13	(d)	27.60	(d)	43.0	(d)	39.0	(d)
1947	12.79	(d)	29.09	(d)	45.3	(d)	41.1	(d)
1948	14.35	(d)	35.89	(d)	50.8	(d)	50.7	(d)
1949	15.81	(d)	39.60	(d)	56.0	(d)	56.0	(d)
1950	17.38	(d)	43.57	(d)	61.5	(d)	61.6	(d)
1951	21.86	13.95	54.82	34.99	77.4	70.1	77.5	69.7
1952	26.04	17.47	65.35	43.91	92.2	87.7	92.4	87.5
1953	27.95	18.72	70.15	47.07	99.0	94.1	99.2	93.8
1954	28.38	19.02	71.22	47.82	100.5	95.6	100.7	95.3
1955	29.24	19.24	73.45	48.37	103.5	96.7	103.8	96.4
1956	30.52	20.18	76.67	50.72	108.1	101.3	108.4	101.1
1957	31.78	21.03	79.74	52.87	112.5	105.7	112.7	105.4
1958	31.95	21.13	80.16	53.12	113.1	106.2	113.3	105.9
1959	32.72	21.74	82.04	54.66	115.8	109.2	116.0	108.9
1960	35.03	24.43	87.91	61.42	124.0	122.7	124.3	122.4
1961	36.24	25.47	91.02	64.02	128.3	127.9	128.7	127.6
1962	36.39	25.66	91.32	64.50	128.9	128.9	129.1	128.5
1963	36.94	26.39	92.69	66.34	130.8	132.6	131.0	132.2
1964	38.08	27.22	95.45	68.44	134.8	136.8	134.9	136.4
1965	39.29	27.99	98.55	70.35	139.1	140.6	139.3	140.2
1966	42.06	29.45	105.59	74.02	148.9	147.9	149.2	147.5
1967	44.03	31.20	110.45	78.43	155.9	156.7	156.1	156.3
1968	45.61	32.55	114.08	81.82	161.5	163.5	161.2	163.1
1969	48.53	34.66	121.32	87.12	171.8	174.1	171.5	173.6
1970	*51.09	37.14	*127.56	93.35	*180.9	186.5	*180.3	186.1
1971	57.98	41.50	144.99	104.32	205.3	208.5	204.9	207.9

(a) Base of series: weighted average weekly wage rate, Australia, 1954 = 100. (b) Excludes mining and quarrying; and building and construction. (c) Excludes shipping and stevedoring. (d) Not available. \* Revised.

## No. 7—Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit (a)

(\$)

Year	Quarter				Year
	September	December	March	June	
1966-67	59.10	60.40	57.50	59.90	59.20
1967-68	62.20	64.80	62.20	66.30	63.90
1968-69	66.70	69.70	67.30	71.20	68.70
1969-70	73.30	78.00	72.70	78.00	75.50
1970-71	80.50	85.70	82.40	89.50	84.60

(a) Figures from September quarter 1966 have been revised. The series is based on employment and salaries and wages recorded on Pay-roll Tax returns and from other direct collections and estimates. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings in Western Australia. Includes overtime earnings and over-award and bonus payments. Figures appearing in all previous issues of this publication were calculated using the ratio of female to male earnings in Australia as a whole, and are therefore not comparable with the revised figures shown above.

NOTE. Quarterly figures are affected by seasonal influences. Comparisons as to trend are therefore best made by relating complete years or corresponding quarters.



## EMPLOYMENT

**NOTE.** In addition to the employment data appearing in this publication, details of the numbers of persons engaged in particular activities are given elsewhere in Parts of the *Statistical Register of Western Australia* (for statistics to 1967-68). Part IV, for example, shows the numbers employed in railway operations, road passenger transport and ferry services and post, telegraph and telephone services. Part V gives details of employment on rural holdings and in fishing and pearling; Part VI, in factories; Part VII, in mining and quarrying; Part IX, in hospitals and infant health services; and Part X, in educational institutions. For statistics from 1968-69, details appear in the relevant new publications which replace the various Parts of the Statistical Register, or Economic Census bulletin, as indicated on page 2 of the 1969 issue of *Labour and Prices* and on page 40 of this publication. Statistics of employment generally are given also in the Western Australian Year Book.

(In accordance with the requirements of the Australian Constitution (as provided by section 127, repealed with effect from 10 August 1967), particulars of full-blood Aborigines are excluded from all tables in this Section which contain information compiled from census schedules.)

The most detailed and comprehensive statistics of employment of the population are those which are derived from the periodic Population Census. Among the most useful of the tabulations based on these enumerations are those which classify the population according to industry and occupational status.

## THE WORK FORCE

It is customary in modern census practice to distinguish between the economically active and inactive sectors of the community on the basis of those 'In the Work Force' and those 'Not in the Work Force'.

The *work force* comprises all persons engaged in an industry, business, trade, or service, and includes persons who were not working at the time of the census. It includes employers, the self-employed (i.e. persons working on own account but not employing others), employees on wage or salary, and unpaid helpers (other than those usually working in such activities for less than fifteen hours per week).

Persons *not in the work force* include children not attending school; full-time students and children attending school; persons of independent means; those engaged in home duties; pensioners and annuitants; and inmates of institutions.

The comprehensive tables resulting from the census include detailed analyses of the work force according to such characteristics as age, marital status, religion, birthplace, occupational status, industry and occupation. Only a selection of the tables relating to occupational status, industry and occupation have been included in this section.

The 1966 Census work force statistics are not strictly comparable with those of earlier censuses. For a detailed explanation of the new approach adopted at the 1966 Census, the reader is referred to *Census Bulletin No. 5.1—Summary of Population: Western Australia*, issued November 1967 by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. The net effect of the new definition is to include approximately 8,100 additional persons in the Western Australian work force, a proportional increase of approximately 2.4 per cent.

### Classification according to Industry

For census purposes, industry may be defined as any single branch of productive activity trade or service. It is concerned with the activities of persons, firms or businesses considered as a group producing the same commodity, performing the same process or providing the same service. All persons engaged in any such branch of economic activity are classified industrially as belonging to that particular branch irrespective of their personal occupation within the industry. Examples are: Mining, which includes, in addition to miners and prospectors, such persons as laboratory technicians, transport workers and office staff employed by mining companies; Shipping, which covers staff members of shipping companies and agencies, as well as ships' crews; professional activities such as Medicine, Law and Architecture which include not only qualified practitioners but also persons employed by them as, for example, receptionists, law clerks and draftsmen.

Classification according to industry at the 1966 Census has been made on the basis of the *Classification and Classified List of Industries—Revised: June 1966*, published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. The Classification divides the work force into 14 Major Groups which, in turn, are divided into 53 Sub-groups and 342 Industry Categories.

It should be noted that the particulars shown under *Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)* are residual figures comprising those persons in the administrative sphere of general government, local government and foreign consular services who have not been classified elsewhere. They do not, therefore, represent the total number of persons engaged in or attached to all fields of government service, Commonwealth, State or Local. For example, employees of the Railways Com-



mission have been assigned, in accordance with evidence contained in their census schedules, to Railway workshops in the sub-group *Manufacture, Assembly and Repair of Ships, Vehicles, Parts and Accessories*; to Motor bus services in the sub-group *Road Transport*; to Construction and maintenance of permanent way in the sub-group *Construction Works and Maintenance (other than Buildings)* or to Rail services under *Rail and Air Transport*. Further examples of this allocation of government workers to industries other than *Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)* are provided by Departments such as Education, Public Works, Postmaster-General's, Repatriation, and local government authorities.

### Classification according to Occupational Status

Occupational status of persons classified as in the work force at Population Census dates covers two broad groups; those at work and those not at work (*i.e.* unemployed). The first group comprises employers, self-employed persons, employees (on wage or salary), and unpaid helpers. The category 'unemployed' includes those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not actively seeking a job at the time of the census by reason of sickness, accident, etc., or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, etc. It also includes persons able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, as well as casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the census. The numbers shown as 'unemployed' in Table 11, therefore, do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

### Classification according to Occupation

Occupation is defined as the nature of the work which a person performs, and implies *personal* performance. It may be based on the material treated, the process carried out or the type of service rendered by an *individual* worker. Thus the occupation of a person is the kind of work that he or she personally performs, as distinct from industry, which is defined as any single *branch of productive activity, trade or service* and is not concerned with the nature of personal performance.

The Classification of Occupations used in the tabulation of the 1966 Census data has been adapted from and closely adheres to the principles embodied in the International Standard Classification of Occupations issued by the International Labour Office, Geneva, 1958. The International Standard Classification of Occupations was prepared after extensive discussions and research by world experts in this field, to provide an adequate classification framework for countries interested in occupational classification, and, at the same time, provide a basis for international comparison of occupational data obtained mainly from Censuses of Population.

The Australian Classification of Occupations contains 11 Major Groups, 72 Minor Groups and 313 Occupation Categories. In accordance with the International Standard Classification, occupations have been grouped by the general similarity of the characteristics of the work they entail. The most important feature of each minor group is that the occupations included are more closely related to each other than to occupations outside the minor group as regards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge and abilities required for satisfactory performance. Other factors taken into consideration in forming these groups have been material worked on, workplace environment, use of specialised equipment, etc.

The data appearing in Table 13 are restricted to the 11 Major Groups and the 72 Minor Groups of the Australian Classification of Occupations. Complete descriptions of Major Groups, Minor Groups and Categories, together with a list of occupation tables included under each heading are contained in the *Classification and Classified List of Occupations—Revised: June 1966*, published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.

## ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYMENT

In addition to employment data provided by the census, there are available monthly estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment, excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service. The prime purpose of this series is to measure, as nearly as possible with available data, *current monthly trends* in employment in the defined field.

The figures shown in this section are part of a new series introduced in the 1969 issue of this publication and, except those relating to government employment, are based on employment data derived from the Population Census of 30 June 1966. Consequently, the figures are not comparable with estimates published in Part XII of the Statistical Register for 1967-68 and earlier. The statistics have been taken from publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra, which give particulars for each of the Australian States. Figures for the period from June 1966 to June 1971 appear in *Employed Wage and Salary Earners: June 1966 to June 1969 and July 1969 to June 1971*, and those for later months in the monthly release *Employment and Unemployment*.

The statistics shown for June 1966 are referred to as 'benchmarks'. For the period from July 1966 the figures shown are estimates designed to measure month-to-month changes in the sector of employment to which the benchmarks relate.

Between population censuses the employment data are obtained from three main sources: (i) current Pay-roll Tax returns, which are lodged by all employers paying more than \$400 per week in wages, other than those specifically exempted under the Commonwealth and State Pay-roll



Tax Acts of 1971 (ii) current returns from government bodies; and (iii) some other current returns of employment (*e.g.* for hospitals). The balance, *i.e.* unrecorded private employment, is estimated.

The figures relate only to civilian wage and salary earners, not to the total labour force. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons, unpaid helpers and members of the defence forces. Employees in agriculture and in private domestic service are not included in the estimates because the available data are inadequate. At the 1971 Population Census trainee teachers were, for the first time, classified as not in the labour force. They are now excluded from the estimates shown in Tables 14, 15 and 16 from July 1971. In consequence, there is a break in the series between June and July 1971.

The new series of estimates are generally at higher levels than the old, for two reasons: (a) the adoption of a new definition of the labour force in the 1966 Population Census, from which the benchmarks for the new series were derived and (b) the inclusion of full-blood Aborigines. The new definition resulted in the inclusion of a considerable number of part-time employees (mostly females) who had previously been excluded.

The benchmark figures were derived from particulars recorded for individuals on population census schedules, while the estimated monthly changes are derived mainly from reports supplied by employers, relating to enterprises or establishments. Because the two sources differ in some cases in the reporting of industry, the industry dissection of the census totals has been adjusted to conform as closely as possible to an establishment reporting basis. The industry classification used in preparing the estimates is that of the Population Census of 30 June 1966.

Current data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally refer to persons on the pay-roll for the last pay-period in each month. Persons who are on paid leave or who work during part of the pay-period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are generally counted as employed. Those not shown on employers' pay-rolls because they are on leave without pay, on strike or stood down for the entire period are excluded.

Particulars of employment obtained from other collections, such as the annual manufacturing census and periodic censuses and sample surveys of retail establishments, are used to check and, where desirable, to revise estimates in relevant sections. For this reason some of the figures in Tables 14 and 15 are subject to revision as the results of later censuses and surveys become available.

In due course the estimates for periods prior to the Census of June 1966 will be revised, but on a basis comparable with that of the 1961 Census benchmarks, the information needed to revise these benchmarks on the 1966 Census basis not being available.

Employees of government and semi-government authorities are included in the figures shown in Tables 14 and 15. Estimates of the numbers employed by Commonwealth, State, and local government authorities are available separately and are published in Table 16.

All estimates have been rounded to thousands (correct to the first place of decimals) without adjustment to totals. For this reason, figures do not in all cases add to the totals shown.

#### No. 8—Work Force classified according to Industry Group: Census, 30 June 1966

Industry group	Males	Females	Persons
Primary production ....	36,964	6,474	43,438
Mining and quarrying ....	8,021	310	8,331
Manufacturing ....	50,545	10,348	60,893
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services ....	5,508	346	5,854
Building and construction ....	33,886	1,181	35,067
Transport and storage ....	22,118	1,784	23,902
Communication ....	5,698	1,341	7,039
Finance and property ....	7,351	4,417	11,768
Commerce ....	36,875	24,201	61,076
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services ....	10,886	3,052	13,938
Community and business services (including professional) (a) ....	17,822	24,372	42,194
Amusement, hotels and office accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc. ....	8,175	12,373	20,548
Other industries ....	7	1	8
Industry inadequately described or not stated ....	2,299	3,224	5,523
<b>Total in work force</b> ....	<b>246,155</b>	<b>93,424</b>	<b>339,579</b>

#### PROPORTION OF TOTAL WORK FORCE (per cent)

Primary production....	15.02	6.93	12.79
Mining and quarrying ....	3.26	0.33	2.45
Manufacturing ....	20.53	11.08	17.93
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services ....	2.24	0.37	1.72
Building and construction ....	13.77	1.26	10.33
Transport and storage ....	8.99	1.91	7.04
Communication ....	2.31	1.44	2.07
Finance and property ....	2.99	4.73	3.47
Commerce ....	14.98	25.90	17.99
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services ....	4.42	3.27	4.10
Community and business services (including professional) (a) ....	7.24	26.09	12.43
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc. ....	3.32	13.24	6.05
Other industries ....	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industry inadequately described or not stated ....	0.93	3.45	1.63
<b>Total in work force</b> ....	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) Includes police, fire brigades, hospitals, medical and dental services, education, and business services such as consultant engineering and surveying, accountancy and auditing, industrial and trade associations, advertising, etc.



## No. 9—Industry of the Population: Census, 30 June 1966

Industry group and sub-group (a)	Males	Females	Persons		
			Number	Percentage of—	
				Work force	Population
Primary production—					
Rural industries .....	34,267	6,375	40,642	11·97	4·86
Other primary production (b) .....	2,697	99	2,796	0·82	0·33
Total, Primary production .....	36,964	6,474	43,438	12·79	5·19
Mining and quarrying .....	8,021	310	8,331	2·45	1·00
Manufacturing—					
Cement, bricks, glass and stone .....	3,507	289	3,796	1·12	0·45
Founding, engineering and metal working .....	14,795	1,606	16,401	4·83	1·96
Manufacture, assembly and repair of ships, vehicles, parts and accessories .....	8,337	369	8,706	2·56	1·04
Food, drink and tobacco .....	7,112	2,610	9,722	2·86	1·16
Sawmilling, wood products (other than furniture) .....	5,057	316	5,373	1·58	0·64
Paper and paper products, printing, packaging, book-binding and photography .....	3,610	1,396	5,006	1·47	0·60
Other and undefined .....	8,127	3,762	11,889	3·50	1·42
Total, Manufacturing .....	50,545	10,348	60,893	17·93	7·28
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance) .....	5,508	346	5,854	1·72	0·70
Building and construction—					
Construction and repair of buildings .....	20,625	931	21,556	6·35	2·58
Construction works (other than buildings) .....	13,261	250	13,511	3·98	1·61
Total, Building and construction .....	33,886	1,181	35,067	10·33	4·19
Transport and storage—					
Road transport .....	8,648	972	9,620	2·83	1·15
Rail and air transport .....	7,614	518	8,132	2·39	0·97
Other transport; storage .....	5,856	294	6,150	1·81	0·74
Total, Transport and storage .....	22,118	1,784	23,902	7·04	2·86
Communication .....	5,698	1,341	7,039	2·07	0·84
Finance and property—					
Banking .....	3,398	1,674	5,072	1·49	0·61
Insurance .....	2,003	1,413	3,416	1·01	0·41
Other finance and property .....	1,950	1,330	3,280	0·97	0·39
Total, Finance and property .....	7,351	4,417	11,768	3·47	1·41
Commerce—					
Wholesale trade .....	13,774	4,612	18,386	5·41	2·20
Livestock and primary produce dealing, etc. ....	3,365	727	4,092	1·21	0·49
Retail trade .....	19,736	18,862	38,598	11·37	4·61
Total, Commerce .....	36,875	24,201	61,076	17·99	7·30
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services—					
Public authority activities (n.e.i.) .....	8,138	2,873	11,011	3·24	1·32
Defence .....	2,748	179	2,927	0·86	0·35
Total, Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services .....	10,886	3,052	13,938	4·10	1·67
Community and business services (including professional)—					
Health, hospitals, etc. ....	4,295	12,084	16,379	4·82	1·96
Education .....	6,477	7,969	14,446	4·25	1·73
Other (including professional) .....	7,050	4,319	11,369	3·35	1·36
Total, Community and business services .....	17,822	24,372	42,194	12·43	5·04
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc.—					
Amusement, sport and recreation .....	2,737	1,234	3,971	1·17	0·47
Hotels, boarding houses and other accommodation and restaurants .....	3,171	6,616	9,787	2·88	1·17
Other personal services .....	2,267	4,523	6,790	2·00	0·81
Total, Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc. ....	8,175	12,373	20,548	6·05	2·46
Other industries and industry inadequately described (c) .....	2,306	3,225	5,531	1·63	0·66
Grand Total—Persons in the work force .....	246,155	93,424	339,579	100·00	40·59
Persons not in the work force .....	180,536	316,558	497,094	....	59·41
TOTAL POPULATION .....	426,691	409,982	836,673	....	100·00

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) Only those sub-groups in which more than 1 per cent of the work force (equivalent to 3,396 persons) were recorded are shown separately.

(b) Comprises Fishing; Hunting and trapping; and Forestry.

(c) Includes industry not stated.



**No. 10—Industry of the Work Force: Census, 30 June 1966**  
**Classification according to Statistical Division**

Statistical Division	Primary (including mining and quarrying)	Manu- facturing	Build- ing and construc- tion	Trans- port, storage and commu- nication	Com- merce	Com- munity and business services (a)	Amuse- ment, hotels, cafes, etc. (b)	Other indus- tries (c)	Total (all indus- tries)
<b>MALES</b>									
Perth Statistical Division	5,921	41,653	19,959	17,973	27,861	13,809	5,921	20,367	153,464
Other Divisions—									
South-West	7,138	4,125	2,430	2,011	2,240	916	557	1,562	20,979
Southern Agricultural	6,411	1,280	1,520	1,182	1,780	564	321	716	13,774
Central Agricultural	8,958	1,260	2,367	1,718	2,104	794	385	1,125	18,711
Northern Agricultural	6,330	725	1,397	1,050	1,309	530	311	659	12,311
Eastern Goldfields	5,594	625	1,314	989	985	563	321	692	11,083
Central	889	28	164	106	58	44	35	72	1,396
North-West	1,130	207	1,686	255	181	220	146	224	4,049
Pilbara	1,445	91	2,247	285	158	148	101	207	4,682
Kimberley	1,126	501	772	410	178	211	68	316	3,582
Total	39,021	8,842	13,897	8,006	8,993	3,990	2,245	5,573	90,567
Total, all Divisions	44,942	50,495	33,856	25,979	36,854	17,799	8,166	25,940	244,031
Migratory (d)	43	50	30	1,837	21	23	9	111	2,124
Total males in work force	44,985	50,545	33,886	27,816	36,875	17,822	8,175	26,051	246,155
<b>FEMALES</b>									
Perth Statistical Division	1,249	9,234	919	2,049	18,619	18,918	8,269	8,814	68,071
Other Divisions—									
South-West	1,067	379	52	242	1,524	1,385	914	589	6,152
Southern Agricultural	1,151	319	40	171	978	835	626	356	4,476
Central Agricultural	1,643	116	47	232	1,192	1,134	765	442	5,571
Northern Agricultural	836	102	31	173	755	712	617	303	3,529
Eastern Goldfields	325	75	21	88	757	763	563	294	2,886
Central	103	3	2	19	46	86	120	24	403
North-West	208	57	32	30	121	143	196	71	858
Pilbara	85	3	20	26	79	117	126	52	508
Kimberley	110	39	17	62	121	259	167	69	844
Total	5,528	1,093	262	1,043	5,573	5,434	4,094	2,200	25,227
Total, all Divisions	6,777	10,327	1,181	3,092	24,192	24,352	12,363	11,014	93,298
Migratory (d)	7	21	...	33	9	20	10	26	126
Total females in work force	6,784	10,348	1,181	3,125	24,201	24,372	12,373	11,040	93,424
<b>PERSONS</b>									
Perth Statistical Division	7,170	50,887	20,878	20,022	46,480	32,727	14,190	29,181	221,535
Other Divisions—									
South-West	8,205	4,504	2,482	2,253	3,764	2,301	1,471	2,151	27,131
Southern Agricultural	7,562	1,599	1,560	1,353	2,758	1,399	947	1,072	18,250
Central Agricultural	10,601	1,376	2,414	1,950	3,296	1,928	1,150	1,567	24,282
Northern Agricultural	7,166	827	1,428	1,223	2,064	1,242	928	962	15,840
Eastern Goldfields	5,919	700	1,335	1,077	1,742	1,326	884	986	13,969
Central	992	31	166	125	104	130	155	96	1,799
North-West	1,338	264	1,718	285	302	363	342	295	4,907
Pilbara	1,530	94	2,267	311	237	265	227	259	5,190
Kimberley	1,236	540	789	472	299	470	235	385	4,426
Total	44,549	9,935	14,159	9,049	14,566	9,424	6,339	7,773	115,794
Total, all Divisions	51,719	60,822	35,037	29,071	61,046	42,151	20,529	36,954	337,329
Migratory (d)	50	71	30	1,870	30	43	19	137	2,250
Total persons in work force	51,769	60,893	35,067	30,941	61,076	42,194	20,548	37,091	339,579

(a) Including Professional. (b) Includes Private domestic service and Other personal services. (c) Comprises Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance); Finance and property; Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services; and Industry inadequately described or not stated. (d) Comprises persons (both passengers and crew) who, at midnight on census night, were enumerated on board ships in Western Australian ports, or ships which had left an Australian port before census night for a next port of call in Western Australia. It includes also those who were enumerated on long-distance trains, motor coaches or aircraft.



**No. 11—Population classified according to Occupational Status**  
**Census, 30 June 1966**

Occupational status	Males	Females	Persons	Percentage of population		
				Males	Females	Persons
In work force—						
Employed—						
Employer .....	21,383	4,700	26,083	5·01	1·15	3·12
Self-employed .....	25,136	4,689	29,825	5·89	1·14	3·56
Employee (on wage or salary) .....	195,704	79,661	275,365	45·87	19·43	32·91
Helper (not on wage or salary) .....	994	2,310	3,304	0·23	0·56	0·39
Total Employed .....	243,217	91,360	334,577	57·00	22·28	39·99
Unemployed (a) .....	2,938	2,064	5,002	0·69	0·50	0·60
Total in work force .....	246,155	93,424	339,579	57·69	22·79	40·59
Not in work force—						
Child not at school .....	48,732	46,195	94,927	11·42	11·27	11·35
Child attending school or full-time student .....	97,401	90,728	188,129	22·83	22·13	22·49
Mainly dependent on pension or super-annuation .....	22,374	32,163	54,537	5·24	7·84	6·52
Of independent means .....	3,626	3,402	7,028	0·85	0·83	0·84
Home duties .....	.....	137,269	137,269	.....	33·48	16·41
Inmates of institutions .....	3,094	3,166	6,260	0·73	0·77	0·75
Others not in work force .....	5,309	3,635	8,944	1·24	0·89	1·07
Total not in work force .....	180,536	316,558	497,094	42·31	77·21	59·41
GRAND TOTAL .....	426,691	409,982	836,673	100·00	100·00	100·00

(a) See letterpress on page 11.



No. 12—Industry and Occupational Status of the Work Force: Census, 30 June 1966

Industry group	In work force						Total in the work force
	Employed					Un-employed	
	Em- ployer	Self- employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
MALES							
Primary production .....	8,260	14,052	13,555	727	36,594	370	36,964
Mining and quarrying .....	58	185	7,665	9	7,917	104	8,021
Manufacturing .....	2,018	1,347	46,817	49	50,231	314	50,545
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services .....	25	18	5,437	2	5,482	26	5,508
Building and construction .....	2,613	3,024	27,758	26	33,421	465	33,886
Transport and storage .....	758	2,035	19,168	12	21,973	145	22,118
Communication .....	.....	.....	5,680	3	5,683	15	5,698
Finance and property .....	361	511	6,460	9	7,341	10	7,351
Commerce .....	4,392	2,416	29,779	67	36,654	221	36,875
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services .....	.....	.....	10,843	.....	10,843	43	10,886
Community and business services (including professional) .....	1,519	411	15,777	48	17,755	67	17,822
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc. ....	1,340	1,072	5,644	29	8,085	90	8,175
Other (a) .....	39	65	1,121	13	1,238	1,068	2,306
Total males in work force....	21,383	25,136	195,704	994	243,217	2,938	246,155
FEMALES							
Primary production .....	1,248	1,949	1,960	1,294	6,451	23	6,474
Mining and quarrying .....	2	1	306	1	310	.....	310
Manufacturing .....	347	271	9,517	84	10,219	129	10,348
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services .....	4	4	334	3	345	1	346
Building and construction .....	205	54	862	55	1,176	5	1,181
Transport and storage .....	114	139	1,478	45	1,776	8	1,784
Communication .....	.....	.....	1,326	3	1,329	12	1,341
Finance and property .....	51	78	4,250	17	4,396	21	4,417
Commerce .....	1,601	1,164	20,884	335	23,984	217	24,201
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services .....	.....	.....	3,022	.....	3,022	30	3,052
Community and business services (including professional) .....	189	347	23,527	84	24,147	225	24,372
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc. ....	909	608	10,461	189	12,167	206	12,373
Other (a) .....	30	74	1,734	200	2,038	1,187	3,225
Total females in work force .....	4,700	4,689	79,661	2,310	91,360	2,064	93,424
PERSONS							
Primary production .....	9,508	16,001	15,515	2,021	43,045	393	43,438
Mining and quarrying .....	60	186	7,971	10	8,227	104	8,331
Manufacturing .....	2,365	1,618	56,334	133	60,450	443	60,893
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services .....	29	22	5,771	5	5,827	27	5,854
Building and construction .....	2,818	3,078	28,620	81	34,597	470	35,067
Transport and storage .....	872	2,174	20,646	57	23,749	153	23,902
Communication .....	.....	.....	7,006	6	7,012	27	7,039
Finance and property .....	412	589	10,710	26	11,737	31	11,768
Commerce .....	5,993	3,580	50,663	402	60,638	438	61,076
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services .....	.....	.....	13,865	.....	13,865	73	13,938
Community and business services (including professional) .....	1,708	758	39,304	132	41,902	292	42,194
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc. ....	2,249	1,680	16,105	218	20,252	296	20,548
Other (a) .....	69	139	2,855	213	3,276	2,255	5,531
Total persons in work force .....	26,083	29,825	275,365	3,304	334,577	5,002	339,579

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) Comprises the groups *Other industries* and *Industry inadequately described or not stated*.



## No. 13—Occupations of the Population (a): Census, 30 June 1966

Major and minor group	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Professional, technical and related workers—</b>			
Architects, engineers and surveyors .....	1,943	10	1,953
Chemists, physicists, geologists and other physical scientists .....	615	53	668
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists .....	379	20	399
Medical practitioners and dentists .....	1,095	100	1,195
Nurses .....	318	5,381	5,699
Professional medical workers, n.e.c. ....	637	341	978
Teachers .....	4,572	5,283	9,855
Clergy and related members of religious orders .....	976	349	1,325
Law professionals .....	325	18	343
Artists, entertainers, writers and related workers .....	1,061	597	1,658
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c. ....	3,920	742	4,662
Other professional, technical and related workers .....	2,096	433	2,529
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>17,937</b>	<b>13,327</b>	<b>31,264</b>
<b>Administrative, executive and managerial workers—</b>			
Administrators and executive officials, government, n.e.c. ....	1,118	13	1,131
Employers, workers on own account, directors and managers, n.e.c. ....	16,585	2,102	18,687
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>17,703</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>19,818</b>
<b>Clerical workers—</b>			
Book-keepers and cashiers .....	2,671	2,197	4,868
Stenographers and typists .....	.....	11,308	11,308
Other clerical workers .....	17,636	13,688	31,324
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>20,307</b>	<b>27,193</b>	<b>47,500</b>
<b>Sales workers—</b>			
Insurance, real estate salesmen, auctioneers and valuers .....	1,784	83	1,867
Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents .....	3,255	65	3,320
Proprietors and shopkeepers working on own account, n.e.c., retail and wholesale trade, salesmen, shop assistants and related workers .....	7,823	14,237	22,060
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>12,862</b>	<b>14,385</b>	<b>27,247</b>
<b>Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers—</b>			
Farmers and farm managers .....	22,571	2,762	25,333
Farm workers, including farm foremen, n.e.c. ....	13,089	3,281	16,370
Wool classifiers .....	224	.....	224
Hunters and trappers .....	85	.....	85
Fishermen and related workers .....	1,445	29	1,474
Timber getters and other forestry workers .....	971	9	980
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>38,385</b>	<b>6,081</b>	<b>44,466</b>
<b>Miners, quarrymen and related workers—</b>			
Miners and quarrymen .....	3,924	1	3,925
Well drillers and related workers .....	291	.....	291
Mineral treaters .....	494	.....	494
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4,709</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,710</b>
<b>Workers in transport and communication occupations—</b>			
Deck officers, engineer officers and pilots, ship .....	577	1	578
Deck and engine room hands, ship; barge crews and boatmen .....	1,241	.....	1,241
Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers .....	252	.....	252
Drivers and firemen, railway .....	1,453	.....	1,453
Drivers, road transport .....	12,306	424	12,730
Guards and conductors, railway .....	454	.....	454
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and dispatchers, transport .....	1,610	8	1,618
Telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators .....	322	1,517	1,839
Postmasters, postmen and messengers .....	1,584	200	1,784
Workers in transport and communication occupations, n.e.c. ....	583	165	748
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>20,382</b>	<b>2,315</b>	<b>22,697</b>
<b>Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.—</b>			
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers .....	343	260	603
Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers .....	946	2,292	3,238
Leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers .....	453	281	734
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers .....	1,175	.....	1,175
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers and related workers....	996	47	1,043
Toolmakers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers .....	23,473	14	23,517
Electricians and related electric and electronics workers .....	7,546	23	7,569
Metal makers, metal workers and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c. ....	3,324	336	3,660
Carpenters, joiners, cabinetmakers and related workers .....	10,736	148	10,884
Painters and decorators .....	3,541	14	3,555
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c. ....	7,080	6	7,086
Compositors, pressmen, engravers, bookbinders and related workers .....	1,770	404	2,174
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers .....	593	83	676
Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers .....	5,512	1,298	6,810
Chemical and related process workers .....	931	71	1,002
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers .....	1	1	2
Craftsmen and production-process workers, n.e.c. ....	1,321	426	1,747
Packers, labellers and related workers .....	545	732	1,277
Stationary engine, excavating, lifting equipment operators and related workers .....	6,155	6	6,161
Freight handlers, including waterside workers....	8,362	136	8,498
Labourers, n.e.c. ....	15,278	70	15,348
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>100,081</b>	<b>6,648</b>	<b>106,729</b>

For footnotes, see end of table.



## No. 13—Occupations of the Population (a): Census, 30 June 1966—continued

Major and minor group	Males	Females	Persons
Service, sport and recreation workers—			
Fire brigade men, policemen, protective service and related workers .....	2,444	42	2,486
Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers .....	1,648	8,346	9,994
Waiters, bartenders .....	826	2,579	3,405
Building caretakers, cleaners .....	1,827	2,327	4,154
Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers .....	667	1,505	2,172
Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers .....	304	1,133	1,437
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers .....	271	40	311
Photographers and related camera operators .....	203	80	283
Embalmers and undertakers .....	53	.....	53
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c. ....	1,504	2,243	3,747
Total .....	9,747	18,295	28,042
Members of armed services .....	2,368	84	2,452
Occupation inadequately described or not stated .....	1,674	2,980	4,654
Total—Persons in the work force .....	246,155	93,424	339,579
Persons not in the work force .....	180,536	316,558	497,094
GRAND TOTAL .....	426,691	409,982	836,673

n.e.c. denotes 'not elsewhere classified'.

(a) See letterpress on page 11.

## No. 14—Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment (a)

(Excludes defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

(Thousands)

Year	Month												Average for year ended:	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	June	Dec.
MALES														
1966 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181.0	181.1	181.0	180.9	181.1	181.9	184.5	.....	.....
1967 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182.3	185.0	185.1	186.3	187.6	189.9	192.1	182.7	185.7
1968 .....	182.8	183.5	183.9	183.7	184.3	184.2	197.0	197.5	198.2	199.0	199.2	201.1	203.2	191.5
1969 .....	192.6	194.8	195.6	195.6	196.6	197.0	206.4	207.4	208.3	208.4	209.4	211.0	213.6	202.2
1970 .....	202.5	203.8	204.7	205.3	205.9	206.4	207.4	208.3	208.4	209.4	211.0	213.6	202.2	207.2
1971 .....	213.2	215.1	215.8	216.3	216.3	*216.5	*216.8	217.9	218.8	220.0	220.7	224.6	212.6	*217.7
1971 .....	225.1	227.4	228.5	228.9	228.7	229.1	228.6	228.3	229.1	229.2	230.3	231.0	223.9	228.7
FEMALES														
1966 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.3	76.5	76.9	77.3	77.6	78.7	78.0	.....	.....
1967 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82.3	82.5	82.7	83.2	83.9	85.1	84.1	79.2	82.2
1968 .....	77.5	80.2	81.2	82.0	82.1	82.3	82.5	82.7	83.2	83.9	85.1	84.1	79.2	82.2
1969 .....	83.9	87.1	88.3	88.9	89.0	89.3	89.8	90.2	91.1	91.4	91.9	91.2	85.7	89.3
1970 .....	90.7	94.0	95.6	96.3	96.6	97.3	97.8	98.4	99.5	100.7	102.2	101.9	93.0	97.6
1971 .....	100.8	104.8	106.2	106.8	106.7	107.5	107.9	108.6	109.8	110.4	111.2	*110.2	102.8	107.6
1971 .....	109.6	113.6	114.6	115.1	115.0	114.8	113.6	114.1	114.8	115.7	116.9	114.1	111.7	114.3
PERSONS														
1966 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	257.3	257.6	257.9	258.2	258.7	260.6	262.5	.....	.....
1967 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266.5	267.5	267.8	269.5	271.5	275.0	276.2	261.9	267.9
1968 .....	260.3	263.7	265.1	265.7	266.4	266.5	267.5	267.8	269.5	271.5	275.0	276.2	261.9	267.9
1969 .....	276.5	281.9	283.9	284.5	285.6	286.3	287.3	288.4	290.1	290.6	293.0	294.4	277.2	286.9
1970 .....	293.2	297.8	300.3	301.6	302.5	303.7	305.2	306.7	307.9	310.1	313.2	315.5	295.2	304.8
1971 .....	314.0	319.9	322.0	323.1	323.0	*324.0	*324.7	326.5	328.6	330.4	331.9	*334.8	315.4	325.2
1971 .....	334.7	341.0	343.1	344.0	343.7	343.9	342.2	342.4	343.9	344.9	347.2	345.1	335.6	343.0

(a) Excludes trainee teachers from July 1971. See letterpress *Estimates of Employment* on pages 11–12.

\* Revised.



## No. 15—Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment: Industry Groups and Sub-groups (a)

(Excludes defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

(Thousands)

Industry group and sub-group	Males				Females				Persons			
	June 1966	June 1969	June 1970	June 1971	June 1966	June 1969	June 1970	June 1971	June 1966	June 1969	June 1970	June 1971
Forestry, fishing and trapping	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6
Mining and quarrying	7.5	9.9	11.7	13.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	7.8	10.5	12.6	14.7
Manufacturing—												
Cement, bricks, glass and stone	3.4	4.2	4.2	3.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.7	4.5	4.6	4.3
Founding, engineering and metalworking	14.6	17.6	17.9	19.7	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.4	16.2	19.8	20.3	22.1
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	8.4	9.3	9.1	9.4	0.4	0.7	*0.7	0.7	8.8	10.0	9.9	10.1
Yarns, textiles, etc. (excl. clothing and furnishing drapery)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	*0.3	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7
Clothing and knitted goods	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.4	*1.3	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5
Food, drink and tobacco	7.3	8.3	8.3	8.7	2.6	3.7	4.0	4.0	9.9	12.0	12.2	12.7
Sawmilling and wood products (other than furniture)	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.0
Paper, printing, bookbinding, photography	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	4.6	5.2	5.5	5.6
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	2.0	2.2	*2.1	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.4
Other (b)	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	5.4	6.1	6.4	6.6
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	5.5	6.1	6.7	7.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	5.8	6.5	7.2	7.6
Building and construction	26.8	29.7	30.9	34.6	0.9	1.5	1.7	2.2	27.7	31.2	32.6	36.8
Transport and storage—												
Road transport and storage	6.4	7.8	8.8	9.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	7.0	8.6	9.6	10.2
Shipping and stevedoring	4.5	4.7	*4.6	4.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.8	5.0	*4.9	4.8
Rail and air transport	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5
Communication	5.7	6.8	7.2	7.5	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.3	7.0	8.5	9.2	9.8
Finance and property—												
Banking	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.2	1.7	2.3	2.7	2.9	5.1	6.2	6.8	7.1
Other	3.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	2.6	3.5	4.1	4.1	5.7	7.7	8.6	8.7
Commerce—												
Retail trade	13.1	14.1	15.1	15.7	15.8	19.7	20.7	21.0	28.9	33.8	35.9	36.7
Wholesale and other commerce	16.4	17.9	18.3	18.4	5.5	6.8	7.2	7.4	21.9	24.7	25.5	25.7
Public authority activities not elsewhere included	8.6	10.1	10.8	11.4	3.0	4.0	4.4	4.9	11.6	14.1	15.3	16.2
Community and business services—												
Health, hospitals, etc.	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.2	12.2	14.7	15.8	17.2	15.6	18.4	19.6	21.3
Education	6.3	7.3	7.7	8.1	7.9	10.2	11.7	12.9	14.2	17.5	19.4	21.0
Other (c)	6.2	8.1	9.2	9.9	4.3	5.9	7.0	7.6	10.5	14.0	16.2	17.5
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc. (d)	5.3	6.9	7.6	8.9	9.0	11.9	13.7	15.7	14.3	18.8	21.3	24.6
GRAND TOTAL	181.0	206.4	216.5	229.1	76.3	97.3	107.5	114.8	257.3	303.7	324.0	343.9

(a) See letterpress *Estimates of Employment* on pages 11-12. (b) Comprises products of petroleum and coal; boots, shoes and accessories; furniture, fittings, etc.; jewellery, watchmaking, etc.; skins and leather (other than clothing or footwear); rubber goods; musical, surgical and scientific instruments, etc.; plastic products; and other manufacturing. (c) Comprises Law, order and public safety; Religion and social welfare; and Other community and business services. (d) Includes Sport and recreation but excludes Private domestic service. \* Revised.



# No. 15—Wage and Salary Earners In Civilian Employment; Industry Groups and Sub-groups (a) —continued

(Excludes defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

(Thousands)

Industry group and sub-group	Males				Females				Persons			
	Dec. 1968	Dec. 1969	Dec. 1970	Dec. 1971	Dec. 1968	Dec. 1969	Dec. 1970	Dec. 1971	Dec. 1968	Dec. 1969	Dec. 1970	Dec. 1971
Forestry, fishing and trapping	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
Mining and quarrying	9.1	10.8	12.6	13.7	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.2	9.6	11.6	13.7	14.9
Manufacturing—												
Cement, bricks, glass and stone	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.3	4.8	4.3	4.4
Founding, engineering and metalworking	17.0	17.6	18.5	20.3	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	19.1	20.0	20.9	22.9
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	8.8	9.2	9.2	9.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.2
Yarns, textiles, etc. (excl. clothing and furnishing drapery)	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Clothing and knitted goods	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6
Food, drink and tobacco	8.4	8.8	8.6	9.2	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.2	11.8	12.7	12.6	13.4
Sawmilling and wood products (other than furniture)	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.5
Paper, printing, bookbinding, photography	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.7
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3
Other (b)	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.8
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	6.0	6.4	7.0	7.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	6.4	6.8	7.5	7.7
Building and construction	28.9	30.5	*32.1	32.9	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	30.3	32.1	34.1	34.9
Transport and storage—												
Road transport and storage	7.7	8.3	9.2	9.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	8.4	9.0	10.0	10.4
Shipping and stevedoring	4.6	4.6	*4.6	4.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8
Rail and air transport	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.7
Communication	7.3	7.9	8.3	8.3	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	9.0	9.9	10.5	10.6
Finance and property—												
Banking	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.9	5.6	6.1	6.6	6.9
Other	3.9	4.4	4.7	4.6	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.0	7.1	8.2	8.9	8.6
Commerce—												
Retail trade	14.2	15.2	15.7	16.3	19.9	22.0	21.9	22.4	34.1	37.2	37.6	38.7
Wholesale and other commerce	19.0	18.8	19.4	19.8	6.5	7.0	7.3	7.5	25.5	25.9	26.7	27.3
Public authority activities not elsewhere included	9.8	10.3	11.2	11.5	3.7	4.2	4.7	4.9	13.5	14.5	15.9	16.4
Community and business services—												
Health, hospitals, etc.	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.3	13.5	15.1	*16.3	18.3	17.1	18.9	20.3	22.7
Education	6.8	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.6	8.6	9.8	8.8	14.4	15.6	17.2	16.1
Other (c)	7.3	8.6	9.8	9.4	5.5	6.5	7.6	7.3	12.8	15.1	17.4	16.7
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc. (d)	7.0	7.4	8.4	9.2	11.8	12.9	15.0	16.3	18.8	20.4	23.4	25.5
GRAND TOTAL	203.2	213.6	224.6	231.0	91.2	101.9	110.2	114.1	294.4	315.5	334.8	345.1

(a) Excludes trainee teachers from July 1971. See letterpress *Estimates of Employment* on pages 11-12. (b) Comprises products of petroleum and coal; boots, shoes and accessories; furniture, fittings, etc.; jewellery, watchmaking, etc.; skins and leather (other than clothing or footwear); rubber goods; musical, surgical and scientific instruments, etc.; plastic products; and other manufacturing. (c) Comprises Law, Order and public safety; Religion and social welfare; and Other community and business services. (d) Includes Sport and recreation but excludes Private domestic service. \* Revised.



**No. 16—Government Authorities: Civilian Employees (a) in Western Australia**  
(Thousands)

June—	Commonwealth (b)			State (b) (c)			Local government (c)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1967 .....	12.4	3.5	15.9	42.6	12.8	55.3	4.9	0.6	5.6	59.9	16.9	76.8
1968 .....	13.2	3.8	17.0	43.9	13.7	57.6	5.2	0.8	5.9	62.3	18.3	80.6
1969 .....	13.6	4.2	17.9	45.0	15.3	60.2	5.4	0.9	6.3	64.0	20.4	84.4
1970 .....	14.3	4.7	19.0	45.9	17.1	63.1	5.7	1.0	6.7	65.9	22.8	88.8
1971 .....	14.7	5.1	19.7	47.7	18.7	66.5	5.6	1.0	6.7	68.0	24.8	92.9

(a) Includes employees of government bodies (Commonwealth, State, local and semi-government) on services such as railways, road and air transport, shipping, banks, post office, education, broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories, hospitals and institutions, as well as administrative employees. Excludes trainee teachers from July 1971.  
(b) Includes employees of semi-governmental authorities. (c) Excludes a small number of employees engaged in agriculture.

**No. 17—Employment in Building according to Occupational Status and Type of Job**

NOTE. The figures shown in this table (and Table 18) relate to persons working on the jobs of contractors who undertake the erection of new buildings and on the jobs of government authorities which erect new buildings on their own account. They include persons actually engaged on alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance when these jobs are undertaken by such contractors and authorities. The figures also include the number of persons working on new private buildings (other than houses) erected without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job.

Informants are asked to supply details of all persons employed on their jobs on a specified day, including working principals, men working as or for sub-contractors, and men temporarily laid off on account of weather. Because of the intermittent employment of various types of sub-contractors on any particular job, it is sometimes difficult for informants to provide precise particulars of the number of sub-contractors and sub-contractor employees working on their jobs on the specified day. This factor may cause some understatement in the figures shown in the table. In other cases, because of frequent movement between jobs of some types of tradesmen (such as electricians) who may work on several jobs on the one day, some duplication may occur.

The figures exclude persons working on owner-built houses, and employees of building firms which undertake only alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance.

End of June—	Working principals (contractors)	Sub-contractors working on jobs for contractors	Wage earners (including Government day labour) (a)	Total (a)	(a) Persons engaged on—			Total (a)
					New houses and flats	Alterations, additions, and repairs to houses and flats	Other buildings	
1967 .....	639	2,539	11,327	14,505	7,185	425	6,895	14,505
1968 .....	697	2,882	13,233	16,812	8,792	474	7,546	16,812
1969 .....	697	3,731	14,773	19,201	10,896	945	7,360	19,201
1970 .....	673	3,132	15,788	19,593	9,328	490	9,775	19,593
1971 .....	646	3,181	13,965	17,792	7,626	660	9,506	17,792

(a) Includes tradesmen employed by the Civil Engineering Branch of the Western Australian Government Railways who were engaged on other activities as well as on building construction.

**No. 18—Employment in Building according to Occupation (a)**

End of June—	Carpenters	Bricklayers	Painters	Electricians	Plumbers	Builders' labourers	Other	Total (b)
1967 .....	4,026	1,966	1,341	1,014	1,275	2,210	2,673	14,505
1968 .....	4,569	2,469	1,494	1,126	1,577	2,602	2,975	16,812
1969 .....	5,007	2,954	1,723	1,373	1,711	2,978	3,455	19,201
1970 .....	5,114	2,463	1,611	1,364	1,695	3,171	4,175	19,593
1971 .....	4,327	2,365	1,476	1,235	1,579	2,433	4,377	17,792

(a) See headnote to previous table.

(b) See footnote (a) to previous table.



## No. 19—Apprenticeship: Registrations to Various Trades and Number of Effective Registrations

Trade	Registrations effected during—			Effective registrations at 31 December		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
State awards—						
Baking .....	20	23	28	73	78	82
Bootmaking .....	1	3	3	4	7	9
Building—						
Carpentry and joinery .....	280	281	225	1,009	1,058	1,028
Bricklaying .....	48	47	25	135	153	146
Painting and signwriting .....	131	90	86	349	339	337
Plastering .....	34	52	17	102	110	100
Plumbing .....	163	164	145	531	578	601
Other .....	1	.....	2	7	6	6
Butchering and smallgoods .....	153	120	122	494	477	472
Dental technician .....	10	10	8	33	40	39
Electrical—						
Auto-electrical fitting .....	23	33	49	101	104	117
Electrical fitting .....	158	187	164	573	622	638
Electrical installing .....	195	232	159	573	662	695
Radio and television servicing .....	23	23	27	82	80	93
Furniture—						
Cabinetmaking .....	112	106	83	321	353	348
Upholstery .....	15	10	16	42	35	40
Wood machining .....	25	31	20	78	91	81
Other .....	11	23	11	50	55	50
Glazing .....	11	12	16	46	48	57
Hairdressing—						
Men's .....	34	25	22	96	92	77
Ladies' .....	323	317	302	1,044	1,048	1,001
Jewellery and watchmaking .....	8	4	5	28	27	26
Metal trades—						
Boilermaking .....	147	163	210	575	561	622
Fitting and turning .....	146	136	146	537	531	537
Fitting .....	64	53	99	264	241	282
Turning .....	18	12	18	75	61	61
Motor mechanic .....	368	461	453	1,401	1,487	1,572
Moulding .....	15	9	23	50	47	49
Refrigeration fitting .....	40	33	31	106	130	143
Welding .....	45	33	44	173	165	166
Other .....	49	51	89	192	182	231
Optical .....	4	3	8	13	11	17
Pastrycooking .....	10	16	12	34	42	42
Printing—						
Composing .....	41	33	30	119	131	144
Letterpress machining .....	8	15	11	31	43	43
Other .....	22	33	25	88	101	91
Saddlery and leather working .....	.....	1	1	3	4	2
Scientific instrument making .....	16	24	16	55	61	65
Sheetmetal working .....	74	72	83	264	240	273
Timber machining .....	9	9	7	53	45	38
Vehicle building—						
Bodymaking .....	34	31	26	134	122	110
Panelbeating .....	113	120	152	389	424	455
Spray painting .....	53	74	76	195	228	241
Trimming .....	9	5	16	24	29	38
Total, State awards .....	3,064	3,180	3,111	10,546	10,949	11,265
Commonwealth awards—						
Aircraft engineering .....	6	4	1	51	40	23
Bootmaking .....	6	6	1	22	16	9
Metal trades .....	11	.....	2	13	8	4
Printing—						
Composing .....	8	13	14	59	50	52
Letterpress machining .....	22	8	11	72	64	62
Other .....	10	3	6	26	17	22
Shipwrighting .....	10	7	3	37	35	33
All other .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Total, Commonwealth awards .....	73	42	38	280	231	206
Commonwealth Government Departments .....	22	37	14	52	71	67
GRAND TOTAL .....	3,159	3,259	3,163	10,878	11,251	11,538



## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

NOTE. The statistics of industrial disputes refer only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. Workers indirectly involved are employees thrown out of work at the establishment where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from the following sources: (i) direct collections from employers and trade unions concerning individual disputes; (ii) reports from government departments and authorities; (iii) reports of State and Commonwealth industrial authorities; and (iv) information contained in trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspaper reports. Particulars of some stoppages (e.g. those involving a large number of establishments) may be estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of stoppages of work (as defined).

Details of the number of disputes and workers involved in disputes which commenced in any year and were still in progress during the following year are included in the figures for both years.

## No. 20—Industrial Disputes (a): Western Australia

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved			Number of working days lost (man-days)	Estimated loss in wages
		Directly	Indirectly (b)	Total		
1967	26	'000 5.0	'000 (c) 0.4	'000 5.1	'000 6.0	\$'000 62.6
1968	70	18.3	0.4	18.7	21.8	281.8
1969	104	57.0	2.1	59.1	101.4	1,284.2
1970	125	*44.4	2.1	46.5	141.1	1,963.3
1971	132	30.8	5.0	35.8	69.4	1,166.4
Industry group						
1971—						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coal mining	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other mining and quarrying	29	7.3	2.5	9.8	21.9	425.8
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	22	7.8	(c)	7.8	18.9	312.9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1	0.1	....	0.1	0.1	1.5
Food, drink and tobacco	2	0.3	....	0.3	0.2	2.6
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paper, printing, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other manufacturing	6	2.2	0.2	2.4	4.9	65.3
Building and construction	31	4.8	0.4	5.2	12.9	217.5
Railway services	1	1.0	1.9	2.9	5.2	64.6
Road and air transport	2	0.2	....	0.2	0.2	2.7
Shipping	11	0.8	(c)	0.8	1.3	21.4
Stevedoring	23	5.4	....	5.4	3.6	49.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	1	0.6	....	0.6	0.1	1.0
Other industries (d)	3	0.4	....	0.4	0.1	1.3
Total	132	30.8	5.0	35.8	69.4	1,166.4

(a) Excludes disputes involving a stoppage of work of less than 10 man-days. (b) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the dispute. (c) Less than 50. (d) Includes Communication; Finance and property; Wholesale and retail trade; Public authority (n.e.i.); and Community and business services. \* Revised.



## No. 21—Duration of Industrial Disputes: 1971

Duration (working days)	Mining and quarrying	Manufac- turing	Building and con- struction	Steve- doring	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
1 day and less	10	16	14	17	13	70
2 days and more than 1 day	7	3	4	1	4	19
3 days and more than 2 days	8	2	4	2	....	16
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	2	4	6	2	....	14
5 days and less than 10 days	2	4	1	1	....	8
10 days and less than 20 days	....	1	1	....	1	3
20 days and less than 40 days	....	....	1	....	....	1
40 days and over	....	1	....	....	....	1
Total	29	31	31	23	18	132

## WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

1 day and less	1.0	7.5	2.2	5.1	1.8	17.6
2 days and more than 1 day	3.0	0.4	0.7	(a)	3.0	7.0
3 days and more than 2 days	4.0	1.6	0.3	(a)	....	6.0
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	1.4	0.3	1.7	0.1	....	3.4
5 days and less than 10 days	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	....	1.3
10 days and less than 20 days	....	(a)	0.1	....	(a)	0.2
20 days and less than 40 days	....	....	0.1	....	....	0.1
40 days and over	....	0.2	....	....	....	0.2
Total	9.8	10.6	5.2	5.4	4.8	35.8

## WORKING DAYS LOST ('000 MAN-DAYS)

1 day and less	0.6	4.8	1.3	2.3	0.8	9.7
2 days and more than 1 day	4.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	5.4	11.0
3 days and more than 2 days	9.7	4.1	0.8	0.1	....	14.6
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	4.8	1.1	6.2	0.3	....	12.4
5 days and less than 10 days	2.7	3.3	1.2	0.9	....	8.1
10 days and less than 20 days	....	0.6	1.3	....	0.7	2.6
20 days and less than 40 days	....	....	1.4	....	....	1.4
40 days and over	....	9.7	....	....	....	9.7
Total	21.9	24.1	12.9	3.6	6.9	69.4

## ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)

1 day and less	11.3	70.3	23.5	30.4	11.5	147.0
2 days and more than 1 day	83.7	8.1	10.7	0.7	67.3	170.6
3 days and more than 2 days	196.1	53.2	16.2	0.9	....	266.4
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	92.1	17.4	106.8	3.7	....	220.0
5 days and less than 10 days	42.6	45.3	20.0	14.2	....	122.2
10 days and less than 20 days	....	9.0	16.5	....	12.1	37.6
20 days and less than 40 days	....	....	23.7	....	....	23.7
40 days and over	....	179.0	....	....	....	179.0
Total	425.8	382.3	217.5	49.9	91.0	1,166.4

(a) Less than 50.



## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

The collection of information required for detailed analysis of industrial accidents occurring in Western Australia commenced on 1 July 1961. From that date all insurers and self-insurers have been required to submit a report to the Workers' Compensation Board in respect of each claim for workers' compensation as soon as the claim is closed. Only accidents coming within the scope of the Workers' Compensation Act are included in the statistics, which therefore exclude industrial accidents resulting in the death of, or injury to, self-employed persons and all Commonwealth Government employees. Compensation for employees of the Commonwealth Government is provided by the *Compensation (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1971*. As the statistics relate only to accidents, particulars of cases of industrial disease are excluded. Reopened claims are excluded from the number of accidents, but the additional time lost and amounts paid on these claims are included.

With few exceptions, an accident to an employee while travelling between his place of residence and place of employment was not compensable in Western Australia until 14 December 1964, when the *Workers' Compensation Act Amendment Act, 1964* came into operation. From that date, the compensation provisions have been extended generally to include such cases. Journey cases are not, however, included in the statistics which are intended to cover only those accidents occurring at the work site or in the course of the worker's normal duties.

For the purpose of the statistics, each claim is regarded as a separate industrial accident and data are prepared from reports of claims closed during the year under review. The item 'cost of claims' refers to *total* payments made (principally in the form of compensation for loss of wages, medical expenses, and lump-sum settlements) in respect of claims closed during the year, and therefore does not necessarily represent amounts actually paid in that year. Similarly, 'time lost' refers to *total* time lost (*i.e.* from date of injury) in respect of claims closed during the year.

Classification according to industry group has been made on the basis of the 1966 Census Classification of Industries.

In Tables 22 and 23, particulars are shown of industrial accidents resulting in death or absence from work for *one day* or more. Similar information is given in Tables 24 and 25 in respect of industrial accidents causing death or absence from work for *one week* or more, in order to provide figures which are comparable with those for other Australian States which do not compile statistics of industrial accidents involving absence from work for less than one week.

Statistics in greater detail, as well as analyses according to additional characteristics, are available in the publications, *Industrial Accidents (Series A)*, which relates to accidents resulting in death or absence from work for one day or more, and *Industrial Accidents (Series B)*, relating to accidents resulting in death or absence from work for one week or more. These publications, which are in mimeographed form, are issued annually by the Western Australian Office of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.



**No. 22—Industrial Accidents: Number, Time Lost and Cost of Claims: Industry Groups, 1970-71**  
(Time lost: one day or more)

Industry group	Number of accidents			Time lost (a) non-fatal accidents		Cost of claims (b)			
	Fatal	Non-fatal		Total	Average per accident	Fatal	Non- fatal	Total	Average per non-fatal accident
		Number	Pro- portion of total						
Primary production .....	1	1,303	per cent	weeks	weeks	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
Mining and quarrying .....	5	2,582	4.4	4,567	3.5	42	319	319	245
			8.7	7,893	3.1		593	634	230
Total, Primary industry .....	6	3,885	13.1	12,460	3.2	42	912	954	235
Manufacturing—									
Cement, bricks, glass and stone .....	....	772	2.6	1,781	2.3	....	138	138	179
Founding, engineering and metalworking .....	....	3,806	12.8	7,156	1.9	....	565	565	148
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories .....	2	2,147	7.2	4,064	1.9	22	257	280	120
Food, drink and tobacco .....	1	2,531	8.5	5,464	2.2	1	323	325	128
Sawmilling and manufacture of wood products .....	2	767	2.6	1,963	2.6	23	179	201	233
Other manufacturing .....	1	1,262	4.3	2,615	2.1	1	192	193	152
Total, Manufacturing .....	6	11,285	38.1	23,043	2.0	47	1,654	1,702	147
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (c) .....	4	1,052	3.5	3,044	2.9	31	178	209	169
Building and construction .....	9	5,560	18.7	15,304	2.8	21	1,058	1,079	190
Transport, storage and communication .....	8	2,566	8.7	7,841	3.1	46	493	539	192
Finance and property .....	....	56	0.2	82	1.5	....	7	7	131
Commerce .....	5	2,313	7.8	4,635	2.0	32	319	351	138
Public authority activities (n.e.i.) and defence services; community and business services .....	1	1,891	6.4	5,601	3.0	11	299	311	158
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc. ....	1	1,049	3.5	3,011	2.9	9	168	177	160
Other .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, Other industries .....	28	14,487	48.8	39,518	2.7	150	2,522	2,672	174
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES .....	40	29,657	100.0	75,022	2.5	239	5,088	5,327	172

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) Total time lost; see letterpress on page 25.

(b) Refers to total payments made; see letterpress on page 25.

(c) Production, supply and maintenance.

**No. 23—Industrial Accidents: Number, Time Lost and Cost of Claims**  
(Time lost: one day or more)

Year	Number of accidents		Time lost (a) non-fatal accidents		Cost of claims (b)			
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Average per accident	Fatal accidents	Non-fatal accidents	Total	Average per non-fatal accident
1966-67 .....	21	27,003	weeks	weeks	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
1967-68 .....	18	25,876	61,777	2.3	85	3,376	3,461	125
1968-69 .....	28	26,475	62,444	2.4	80	3,596	3,676	139
1969-70 .....	36	27,021	59,575	2.3	158	3,635	3,793	137
1970-71 .....	40	29,657	60,334	2.2	267	3,976	4,243	147
			75,022	2.5	239	5,088	5,327	172

(a) See footnote (a) to previous table.

(b) See footnote (b) to previous table.



**No. 24—Industrial Accidents: Number, Time Lost and Cost of Claims: Industry Groups, 1970-71**  
(Time lost: *one week* or more)

Industry group	Number of accidents			Time lost (a) non-fatal accidents		Cost of claims (b)			
	Fatal	Non-fatal		Total	Average per accident	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Average per non-fatal accident
		Number	Pro- portion of total						
			per cent	weeks	weeks	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
Primary production .....	1	927	6.0	4,375	4.7	42	304	305	328
Mining and quarrying .....	5	1,378	8.9	7,314	5.3	42	552	594	401
Total, Primary industry .....	6	2,305	14.8	11,688	5.1	42	857	899	372
Manufacturing—									
Cement, bricks, glass and stone	....	396	2.5	1,587	4.0	....	125	125	316
Founding, engineering and	....	1,536	9.9	6,128	4.0	....	498	498	324
metalworking .....	....	897	5.8	3,487	3.9	22	222	245	248
Ships, vehicles, parts and	....	1,396	9.0	4,886	3.5	1	289	290	207
accessories .....	2	471	3.0	1,822	3.9	23	169	192	359
Food, drink and tobacco .....	1	623	4.0	2,314	3.7	1	173	173	277
Sawmilling and manufacture	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
of wood products .....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other manufacturing .....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, Manufacturing .....	6	5,319	34.2	20,223	3.8	47	1,476	1,523	277
Electricity, gas, water and sani- tary services (c) .....	4	528	3.4	2,792	5.3	31	163	193	308
Building and construction .....	9	3,008	19.3	14,086	4.7	21	980	1,001	326
Transport, storage and com- munication .....	8	1,458	9.4	7,270	5.0	46	457	503	314
Finance and property .....	....	29	0.2	70	2.4	....	7	7	230
Commerce .....	5	1,144	7.4	4,049	3.5	32	282	313	246
Public authority activities (n.e.i.) and defence services; com- munity and business services	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Amusement, hotels, cafes, per- sonal service, etc. ....	1	1,100	7.1	5,212	4.7	11	275	286	250
Other .....	1	664	4.3	2,815	4.2	9	157	166	236
Total, Other industries .....	28	7,931	51.0	36,295	4.6	150	2,320	2,471	293
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	40	15,555	100.0	68,206	4.4	239	4,653	4,892	299

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) Total time lost; see letterpress on page 25.  
(c) Production, supply and maintenance.

(b) Refers to total payments made; see letterpress on page 25.

**No. 25—Industrial Accidents: Number, Time Lost and Cost of Claims**  
(Time lost: *one week* or more)

Year	Number of accidents		Time lost (a) non-fatal accidents		Cost of claims (b)			
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Average per accident	Fatal accidents	Non-fatal accidents	Total	Average per non-fatal accident
			weeks	weeks	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
1966-67 .....	21	14,323	55,506	3.9	85	3,071	3,156	214
1967-68 .....	18	13,812	56,469	4.1	80	3,287	3,367	238
1968-69 .....	28	13,859	53,436	3.9	158	3,310	3,468	239
1969-70 .....	36	13,997	54,087	3.9	267	3,618	3,884	258
1970-71 .....	40	15,555	68,206	4.4	239	4,653	4,892	299

(a) See footnote (a) to previous table.

(b) See footnote (b) to previous table.



## PRICES

### RETAIL PRICES

Prices of a limited range of commodities are recorded in the Blue Books of Western Australia from the early years of settlement. It was not until 1911, however, that a systematic collection of retail price statistics, undertaken by the Commonwealth Statistician, was begun. The results of this inquiry were published in 1912 and thus, for the first time, particulars of retail prices in a selection of Western Australian towns became available. As well as providing data for each of five principal towns for the year 1911, the published information contained particulars for the capital city for each year from 1901 to 1910, the scope of the investigation having been specially extended for this purpose. The 46 commodities included in the collection, in addition to house rent, comprised a representative range of groceries, dairy produce and meat. The field of collection was later expanded to cover other groups of household expenditure.

Prices are now collected regularly for items of food; clothing and drapery; housing; household supplies and equipment; and miscellaneous commodities and services.

Representative and reputable retailers and service establishments are selected for each class of commodity and each service. These informants furnish regular returns of prices. Whenever necessary, particulars of prices are also obtained from other firms. For most food items, prices are collected monthly, normally as at the 15th of each month. Prices for potatoes and onions are collected weekly. For most other items prices are obtained quarterly as at the 15th of the middle month of the quarter. In general, prices are collected from actual vendors at retail selling outlets. The prices are those actually being charged for normal cash purchases of new articles. 'Bargain' or 'sale' prices of imperfect goods or discontinued lines are not used.

The information is collected, under authority of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905-1966* for specified 'standards' of the commodities and services priced. Specifications include the unit of quantity to be priced, the grade, quality, size, style, etc. and in some cases the particular brand and the manufacturer's 'line' number. The standards selected are those with a considerable volume of sales and likely to remain representative over a long period.

The items and standards priced are revised from time to time to keep them in harmony with changing conditions. Before each quarterly collection the standards of all items are reviewed after extensive inquiries among manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. Where changes in the items or standards priced become necessary, suitable adjustments are made in compiling price series to ensure that they reflect only changes in prices for representative goods of constant quality and not differences in prices of differing standards.

The actual collection of information is carried out by specially qualified field officers of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, who not only receive and check returns but visit the shops or other establishments concerned.

Table 30 on page 34 shows the average retail prices in the metropolitan area of 37 items of food and groceries during each month of 1971.

### RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

The collected information relating to prices of goods and services may be summarised in the form of index numbers. Prices of items, selected as being representative of a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households, are combined at regular intervals by the use of 'weights' in approximate proportion to quantities actually used. The aim is to express as a single number the degree of change in prices for the selected field taken as a whole. In practice the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

Basically, in the simplest method of compiling retail price indexes the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed quantity or 'weight', the product being an 'expenditure'. The sum of these products for all items at any given date represents an 'aggregate expenditure'. The 'aggregate expenditures' for successive periods are converted into an index series by equating the aggregate for a selected or 'base' period to 100 (or some other convenient number), and calculating all index numbers to this base according to the ratio which the several aggregates bear to that of the base period.

The 'A' Series Index was first compiled in 1912 and although it was both rudimentary and of limited scope, covering only food, groceries and house rents, it was not discontinued until 1938. The 'C' Series Index was first compiled in 1921, and retrospectively to 1914, to supply the need for a more adequate index. It was originally described as the 'All Items' Index, to distinguish it from the 'A' Series, because it included, in addition to food, groceries and house rents, many items of clothing, household drapery and utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking and some other miscellaneous items.

The list of component items and the weighting pattern of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index, first adopted in 1921, were slightly revised by Conference of Statisticians in 1936, but otherwise remained almost unchanged until the index was discontinued in 1960. From the outbreak of war in 1939 to late in 1948, periodic policy changes in regard to various war-time controls, including rationing, caused recurrent changes in consumption and in the pattern of expenditure.



### RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

This rendered changes in the index desirable but made it impracticable either to produce a new index, or to revise the old one, on any basis that would render the index more representative than it already was of the changing pattern in those years.

When commodity rationing had virtually ceased in the latter part of 1948, action was taken by the Commonwealth Statistician to collect price data of about 100 additional items and to gather information as to current consumption and expenditure patterns. This was done to facilitate review of the component items and weighting system of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index, in the light of the new pattern of wage-earner expenditure and consumption that appeared to be then emerging. However, there supervened, in the next few years, conditions which caused wide price dispersion coupled with a very rapid rise in prices and a new sequence of changes in consumption and the pattern of wage-earner expenditure. Under these conditions it was not possible to devise any new weighting pattern likely to be more continuously representative of conditions then current than was the existing 'C' Series Index on the 1936 revision. A Conference of Statisticians considered the matter in June 1953, and resolved, in part, as follows:

- (a) That, in view of the persistence of recurrent changes in the pattern of consumer expenditure in the post-war period, it is undesirable to make a general revision of the list of items and weighting system of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index at present, unless industrial tribunals expressly desire some revision for special purposes.
- (b) That an Interim Retail Price Index be compiled with putative weights and components representative, as nearly as may be, of the post-war pattern of consumer usage and expenditure.

The 'C' Series Index continued to be compiled on its pre-war basis without significant change in procedures. The Interim Retail Price Index, with the year 1952-53 as its base, was introduced in 1954 and continued until the March quarter of 1960. This Interim Index was a transitional index designed to measure retail price variations on the 'C' Series model in terms of post-war consumption weights, as emerging in the early 1950s. It embraced a wider range of commodities and services than did the 'C' Series Index, but it did not take into account successive major changes in the pattern of expenditure and modes of living that began to occur early in 1950 and through to 1960. These changes could not, in fact, be detected and measured promptly, and incorporated into an index, concurrently with their happening in those years. Nor was it envisaged as desirable to adopt fundamentally new procedures in price index construction until it was fully evident that far-reaching procedural changes were necessary to meet the situation that had developed between about 1950 and 1960.

During this period home-owning largely replaced the renting of privately-owned houses, the numbers of government-owned rented houses increased appreciably, the use of the motor car greatly increased and partly replaced use of public transport, various items of electrical household equipment and television came into widespread use, household consumption of electricity greatly increased, and technological developments such as the introduction of new synthetic materials produced a number of changes in clothing and other groups of items. Through the impact of these continuing changes in usage, combined with disparate movements in prices, the Interim Retail Price Index became outmoded. As studies progressed and new data became available, it was clear that no single list of items and no single set of fixed weights would be adequately representative as a basis for measuring retail price changes at all times throughout the post-war period. In consequence, the situation was met by compiling the Consumer Price Index constructed as a chain of linked indexes with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at short intervals.

### THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index was first compiled in 1960, retrospectively to the September quarter of 1948. It replaced both the 'C' Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in official statistical publications. The title 'Consumer Price Index' is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that the new index differs in definition or purpose from previous retail price indexes. The index is designed to measure quarterly variations in retail prices of goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households. With certain exceptions, the weights for items included in the index are derived from estimates of average household consumption or expenditure for the community as a whole, and do not relate to estimated expenditures of an 'average' or individual household of specified size, type, or mode of living. It is thus possible to give appropriate representation to owner-occupied houses as well as rented houses and to include motor cars, television sets, and other major expenditures which relate to some households and not to others.

Investigations revealed that the incidence and frequency of changes in the pattern of household expenditure since 1950 were such as to render it necessary to construct the index with additional items and changes in weighting patterns at intervals, rather than on the basis of a list of items and set of weights which remained unchanged throughout the period. Six series for short periods—September quarter 1948 to June quarter 1952; June quarter 1952 to June quarter 1956; June quarter 1956 to March quarter 1960; March quarter 1960 to December quarter 1963; December quarter 1963 to December quarter 1968; and from December quarter 1968) have therefore been constructed and linked to form a continuous series. At times of linking the weighting pattern was altered and, in addition, new items (mainly those that had become significant in household expenditure) were introduced. In each period between links the items and weighting have remained unchanged.

The Consumer Price Index covers a wide range of commodities and services arranged in the five major groups, Food; Clothing and Drapery; Housing; Household Supplies and Equipment; and Miscellaneous. It is designed only to measure the proportionate change in prices as combined



THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

in the individual groups, or the aggregate of the groups in the index. This is a basic principle of all price indexes, and failure to appreciate it gives rise to misconceptions concerning price indexes and their uses. Consumer (retail) price indexes are sometimes loosely called 'cost of living indexes' and are thought to measure changes in the 'cost of living'. Neither the Consumer Price Index nor any other retail price index, measures those changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living. Changes of that kind are matters for consideration apart from price indexes. But the change in prices of goods and services is a very important part of the change in any cost of living and this part is measured by consumer (retail) price indexes.

The following summary gives a general description of the nature of the items included in the several groups which together comprise the Consumer Price Index.

Food—Meat (fresh and processed, including poultry); dairy produce; cereal products; soft drink, ice cream and confectionery; potatoes, onions and preserved fruit and vegetables; and other foods including sugar, jam, margarine, tea, coffee, baby foods, and sundry canned foods.

Clothing and Drapery—Men's, women's, boys' and girls' clothing; men's, women's and children's footwear; household drapery; and piecegoods and knitting wool.

Housing—Costs (house price, rates, repairs and maintenance) involved in home ownership or purchase by instalments; and rent paid to a private owner or government authority in relation to unfurnished flats (from December quarter 1968) and unfurnished houses.

Household Supplies and Equipment—Household appliances; fuel and light; and household articles including furniture (from December quarter 1963), floor coverings, kitchen and other utensils, gardening and small tools, household sundries, personal requisites, proprietary medicines and school requisites.

Miscellaneous—Transport (train, tram and bus fares and private motoring costs); beer; tobacco and cigarettes; services such as health, hairdressing, dry cleaning, shoe repairs and postal and telephone services; and other expenditure including costs of radio and television operation, cinema admission and newspapers.

These groups do not include every item of household spending. It is both impracticable and unnecessary for them to do so. Prices are collected regularly for specified quantities and qualities of a large and representative selection of commodities and services. Movements in the prices of these items, when combined in suitable proportions, provide a representative measure of price change as affecting a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households.

The sets of weights used have been derived from analyses of statistics of production and consumption, the Population Censuses of 1947, 1954, 1961 and 1966, the Censuses of Retail Establishments of 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57 and 1961-62 and the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments; from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial, and other relevant sources; and from special surveys. As from the December quarter 1968 the weights, in general, are based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67.

The index has been compiled for each quarter from the September quarter of 1948, and for each financial year from 1948-49. (Comprehensive series of Consumer Price Index numbers *ab initio* are given in Tables 1 to 7 of Part XII of the *Statistical Register* for 1959-60). 'All Groups' index numbers, and group index numbers for each of the five major groups, are compiled and published regularly for the six State capital cities separately and combined. In addition, 'Sub-group' index numbers for the six State capital cities combined have been published quarterly from the December quarter 1963. When the latest link was effected, the reference base year of the index was changed from 1952-53 = 100 to 1966-67 = 100. Index numbers on the new base are, of course, convertible to index numbers on the old base by the application of an arithmetical factor based on the relationship of the relevant series in 1952-53 and 1966-67. Apart from slight rounding differences, index numbers for past periods show exactly the same percentage movement on either reference base. Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted merely to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

The separate city indexes measure price *movements* within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in the degree of *price movement*, but not as to differences in the *actual price level*, since the index for each city is independently based on the prices recorded in that city during 1966-67. Similarly, the separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn as to differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

The index for the six capital cities combined is a weighted average of price movement in the individual cities. The relative influence of the several cities on the combined index is determined by their populations at the 1954 Census for periods to the December quarter 1963, on their populations at the 1961 Census from March quarter 1964 to December quarter 1968 and on the results of the 1966 Census from the link made at December quarter 1968.

The foregoing summary of the main features of the Consumer Price Index has been prepared from publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra, among them being the *Labour Report*, No. 55, 1970, which contains a detailed description of the Index.



## WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING

Two wholesale price indexes of building materials are compiled and published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra—the 'Price Index of Materials used in House Building' (first published in November 1970) and the 'Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building' (first published in April 1969). Index numbers are produced monthly for each State capital city and for the six State capital cities combined.

The reference base of the indexes is the year 1966-67 = 100. The indexes are fixed-weights indexes and are calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'.

Price series used in the indexes relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building. In the main they are calculated as at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers.

The indexes have been compiled for each month from July 1966 and for financial years from 1966-67. Figures are published to one decimal point to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

The separate city indexes measure movements in each State capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capitals as to the degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

**House building.** The 'Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in House Building' measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. Its composition is in accordance with the usage of materials in houses, actually constructed in or about 1968-69, which were selected as representative for the purpose. In all cases the selection of materials was based on local usage.

The house building construction types included are those which use brick, brick veneer, timber, or asbestos-cement sheeting as the principal material for the outer walls. The Perth Index includes fifty-one items, which are combined in eleven groups as shown in Table 32.

Data obtained in each State capital city were used to construct for that city its own list of items and its individual weighting pattern. The weighting pattern derived for the weighted average of the six State capital cities is an aggregation of individual city patterns, the weight given to each item being proportional to its estimated importance in materials usage in houses of the specified types completed in the six capital cities in 1968-69.

Further information concerning the method of compiling the index, as well as detailed group index numbers for each State capital city, is given in the monthly publication *Wholesale Price Indexes—Price Index of Materials used in House Building* issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.

**Building other than house building.** The 'Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building' measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and 'low-rise' flats (in general, those up to three storeys). Its composition is in accordance with the materials usage in actual building projects which were selected as representative for the purpose. The building 'use-types' (e.g. office building, factory, etc.) directly represented are 'high-rise' flats (in general, those of more than three storeys); offices; factories; health buildings (i.e. hospitals, nurses' quarters, clinics, etc.); education buildings (i.e. schools, universities, kindergartens, etc.); and commercial premises including hotels, hostels, etc., shops and other business premises. The index includes seventy-two items, which are combined in eleven groups as shown in Table 34.

Although the selected materials (or many of them) are also used in house (and low-rise flat) building, in building repair, maintenance and alteration work, and in 'engineering construction' work (e.g. projects such as roads, dams, bridges and the like), the weighting pattern of the index, being designed for the specific purpose mentioned earlier, is not applicable to these other activities of the construction industry. In addition, since the weights are based on an average materials usage over the stated range of building use-types, the index is not necessarily applicable to any specific building or any of the separate use-types.

The items and weights were derived from reported values of each material used in selected representative buildings constructed in or about 1966-67. The selection took account of building use-type and construction characteristics (e.g. type of frame, wall, floor, etc.) within use-types.

A single weighting pattern, relating to the whole of Australia, is applied (with minor exceptions) to local price measures in calculating indexes for each State capital city. The index for the six State capital cities combined is a weighted average of individual city indexes. The relative weighting of the capitals is in proportion to the estimated value on completion of building other than house building in the separate States during the three years ended June 1967.

Further information concerning the method of compiling the index, as well as detailed group index numbers for each State capital city, is given in the monthly publication *Wholesale Price Indexes—Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building* issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.



## THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(See letterpress on pages 29-30.)

No. 26—Consumer Price Index: Perth  
(Base of each index: Year 1966-67 = 100)

Period	Group index numbers					Combined index (all groups)
	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	
Year—						
1961-62	86.1	94.7	84.3	97.6	84.0	88.2
1962-63	86.4	95.0	86.9	97.3	84.2	88.7
1963-64	87.4	95.7	89.8	95.7	86.2	89.8
1964-65	91.0	96.8	92.1	96.7	90.0	92.6
1965-66	95.2	97.9	95.4	98.3	95.3	96.1
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	102.9	102.1	105.8	100.7	103.2	102.9
1968-69	104.5	104.5	112.7	102.1	105.6	105.5
1969-70	108.1	107.8	120.1	103.7	109.8	109.4
1970-71	112.5	112.2	125.7	107.7	114.8	114.1
Quarter—						
1969—						
December	106.1	107.5	119.9	103.6	109.8	108.7
1970—						
March	108.4	108.0	121.2	103.8	110.5	109.9
June	111.0	109.1	122.1	104.8	111.5	111.4
September	111.2	109.4	122.7	105.8	110.9	111.6
December	111.3	111.2	125.5	106.7	115.2	113.5
1971—						
March	112.7	112.7	126.9	108.4	116.1	114.8
June	114.9	115.7	127.6	109.7	116.9	116.4
September	114.6	116.4	128.4	109.9	119.0	117.2
December	115.5	118.3	134.4	111.4	125.4	120.5

No. 27—Consumer Price Index: All Groups Index Numbers  
Six Capital Cities

(Base of each index: Year 1966-67 = 100)

Period	Combined index (all groups)					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
Year—						
1961-62	89.9	89.8	88.4	89.5	88.2	90.7
1962-63	90.4	89.7	88.7	89.1	88.7	90.7
1963-64	91.4	90.4	89.6	90.2	89.8	91.7
1964-65	94.5	94.0	93.0	93.9	92.6	94.6
1965-66	97.7	97.5	97.5	97.0	96.1	98.0
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.2	103.7	103.3	102.9	102.9	104.6
1968-69	106.2	106.2	105.5	105.3	105.5	106.1
1969-70	110.6	108.7	108.4	108.2	109.4	108.5
1970-71	116.8	113.1	114.2	112.5	114.1	112.6
Quarter—						
1969—						
December	109.6	108.3	107.9	107.3	108.7	108.1
1970—						
March	111.3	108.9	108.9	108.4	109.9	108.9
June	112.9	110.1	109.7	110.0	111.4	109.6
September	113.9	110.7	111.1	109.9	111.6	110.2
December	116.2	112.6	113.3	111.8	113.5	112.4
1971—						
March	117.4	113.7	115.1	112.9	114.8	113.2
June	119.8	115.2	117.2	115.4	116.4	114.6
September	122.9	116.5	119.0	116.5	117.2	115.9
December	125.6	119.7	121.3	119.1	120.5	119.7



## No. 28—Consumer Price Index: Six Capital Cities Combined

(Base of each index: Year 1966-67 = 100)

Period	Group index numbers					Combined index (all groups)
	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	
Year—						
1961-62	88.6	94.4	84.0	97.9	86.1	89.6
1962-63	87.8	94.7	86.5	97.7	86.6	89.8
1963-64	89.0	95.3	89.1	96.4	87.3	90.6
1964-65	93.9	96.8	92.0	97.2	91.4	94.0
1965-66	98.4	97.9	95.9	98.9	95.8	97.4
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	104.7	102.2	104.5	101.2	102.8	103.3
1968-69	105.8	104.3	109.1	102.9	107.6	106.0
1969-70	108.1	107.5	115.5	104.1	111.6	109.4
1970-71	112.4	111.8	123.5	107.4	117.8	114.6
Quarter—						
1969—						
December	107.1	107.2	114.7	103.9	110.9	108.7
1970—						
March	108.7	107.9	116.2	104.0	112.0	109.8
June	110.1	108.9	118.3	104.7	113.5	111.2
September	110.9	109.2	120.2	105.4	113.7	111.9
December	112.0	110.9	122.7	106.6	117.5	114.0
1971—						
March	112.3	112.2	124.4	107.8	119.4	115.2
June	114.3	115.1	126.8	109.8	120.7	117.2
September	115.6	115.7	128.8	110.0	125.1	119.2
December	116.7	118.0	132.4	111.3	130.6	122.0

## RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, 1901 TO 1971

The index numbers shown in the following table are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope. The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and 'C' Series Index excluding Rent; from 1948-49 to 1971, the Consumer Price Index.

## No. 29—Retail Price Index Numbers: 1901 to 1971

## Six Capital Cities Combined

(Base of index: Year 1911 = 100)

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1901	88	1919 (a)	170	1937	145	1955	394
1902	93	1920 (a)	193	1938	149	1956	419
1903	91	1921 (a)	168	1939	153	1957	429
1904	86	1922 (a)	162	1940	159	1958	435
1905	90	1923	166	1941	167	1959	443
1906	90	1924	164	1942	181	1960	459
1907	90	1925	165	1943	188	1961	471
1908	95	1926	168	1944	187	1962	469
1909	95	1927	166	1945	187	1963	472
1910	97	1928	167	1946	190	1964	483
1911	100	1929	171	1947	198	1965	502
1912	110	1930	162	1948	218	1966	517
1913	110	1931	145	1949	240	1967	534
1914 (a)	114	1932	138	1950	262	1968	548
1915 (a)	130	1933	133	1951	313	1969	564
1916 (a)	132	1934	136	1952	367	1970	586
1917 (a)	141	1935	138	1953	383	1971	621
1918 (a)	150	1936	141	1954	386		

(a) November.



No. 30—Average Retail Prices of Selected Food and Grocery Items, Perth: 1971  
(Cents)

Commodity	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1971
<b>GROCERIES</b>														
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	21.4
Flour—Plain	2 lb pkt	16.2	16.4	16.9	16.6	16.7	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.2	16.8
Self-raising	2 lb pkt	19.9	20.2	19.8	19.8	20.5	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.5
Tea	1 lb pkt	28.5	28.3	28.9	29.5	29.9	29.9	30.0	30.0	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	30.4
Sugar	4 lb pkt	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Rice	1 lb pkt	15.4	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.6
Jam, apricot	1½ lb	37.0	36.9	36.9	37.6	37.3	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.8	38.8	39.2	39.2	38.2
Oats, rolled	1½ lb pkt	30.6	30.6	31.0	28.6	27.5	29.0	28.8	28.7	29.0	31.3	30.9	30.6	29.7
Peaches, canned	29 oz	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	36.1	36.6	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	36.8	35.6	36.4
Pears, canned	29 oz	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.9	36.4	37.0	37.0	37.2	35.2	35.5	33.2	35.8
Potatoes (a)	7 lb	50.5	50.7	50.5	51.0	51.3	51.0	51.1	50.8	50.7	52.1	53.1	53.1	51.3
Onions, brown (a)	lb	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.9	11.6	12.5	15.1	22.3	17.1	12.1	12.1
Soap, laundry	20 oz pkt	33.9	35.3	35.5	36.1	35.9	35.8	35.9	35.5	35.3	37.3	36.3	37.0	35.8
<b>DAIRY PRODUCE</b>														
Butter	lb	53.1	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	56.2	56.2	55.6	55.6	55.6	54.3
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	24.9	25.5	25.9	25.7	25.9	25.4	25.7	25.6	25.5	25.6	25.7	27.4	25.7
Eggs, 24 oz	dozen	67.0	67.0	67.0	65.8	65.8	65.8	65.3	65.5	65.5	65.3	65.2	66.4	66.0
Bacon, rashers, prepacked	1 lb	44.5	43.9	44.5	44.0	45.1	45.5	45.6	44.6	45.7	44.4	46.1	46.1	45.0
Milk—Evaporated	14½ oz tin	17.9	18.1	18.1	18.1	17.8	18.1	17.6	17.4	18.2	17.6	18.8	18.5	18.0
Fresh, bottled, delivered	quart (b)	20.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	21.8
<b>MEAT</b>														
		March quarter 1971			June quarter 1971			September quarter 1971			December quarter 1971			
Beef (fresh)—														
Rib (without bone)	lb		56.1			59.9			56.3					57.2
Steak, rump	"		116.9			121.6			120.1		56.5			119.5
" T-bone, without fillet	"		92.8			96.9			97.3		119.2			95.9
" chuck	"		61.5			65.3			64.9		96.4			63.7
Sausages	"		26.7			27.7			27.0		63.0			26.9
Beef (corned)—														
Silverside	"		65.4			68.2						26.1		66.6
Brisket	"		46.3			48.7			66.6		66.0			46.8
Mutton (fresh)—									46.7		45.3			
Leg	"		33.2			33.7			32.7					32.8
Chops, loin	"		27.7			28.8			27.2		31.6			27.7
" leg	"		29.7			30.7			29.1		26.9			29.5
" forequarter	"		23.6			24.6			24.0		22.1			23.6
Lamb (fresh)—														
Leg	"		50.4			52.4								49.2
Chops, loin	"		50.9			52.9			47.2		46.9			47.6
" leg	"		52.1			54.6			44.0		42.6			50.3
" forequarter	"		44.2			44.7			47.8		46.5			41.4
Pork (fresh)—									40.0		36.8			
Leg	"		65.9			67.3			67.1		67.2			66.9
Loin	"		65.2			67.6			69.0		67.8			67.4
Chops	"		65.6			68.7			69.6		68.4			68.1

(a) Average of weekly prices. (b) Price for two 1-pint bottles.



## No. 31—Retail Prices of Selected Food and Grocery Items, Perth: Annual Averages

(Cents)

Commodity	Unit	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<b>GROCERIES</b>						
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	18·1	19·0	19·8	21·0	21·4
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	14·1	15·3	16·0	16·1	16·8
" self-raising	2 lb	18·3	18·6	19·6	19·4	20·5
Tea	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb pkt	30·7	30·6	29·5	28·7	30·4
Sugar	4 lb pkt	37·8	40·7	40·4	40·5	40·0
Rice	1 lb pkt	13·8	14·5	15·0	15·2	15·6
Jam, plum	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	28·0	29·4	30·9	n.a.	n.a.
" apricot	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36·0	38·2
Oats, rolled	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb pkt	23·4	24·1	27·2	27·7	29·7
Peaches, canned	29 oz	31·1	32·5	33·9	35·4	36·4
Pears, canned	31·5	32·5	33·8	35·4	35·8	35·8
Potatoes	7 lb	42·1	42·6	42·1	47·2	51·3
Onions, brown	1 lb	8·7	11·1	8·0	10·7	12·1
Soap, laundry	20 oz pkt	31·4	31·9	32·7	34·6	35·8
<b>DAIRY PRODUCE</b>						
Butter	lb	50·0	49·9	52·2	53·2	54·3
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	24·7	24·9	24·8	24·5	25·7
Eggs, 24 oz	dozen	65·5	65·3	66·1	66·1	66·0
Bacon, rashers, prepacked	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	41·4	43·7	44·2	44·1	45·0
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	20·6	21·3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
" evaporated	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz tin	n.a.	n.a.	17·1	17·5	18·0
" fresh, bottled, delivered	quart (a)	20·0	20·0	20·0	20·0	21·8
<b>MEAT</b>						
Beef (fresh)—						
Sirloin	lb	59·8	61·2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Rib (without bone)	"	53·4	54·0	54·2	57·0	57·2
Steak, rump	"	92·1	96·8	101·2	113·4	119·5
" T-bone, without fillet	"	n.a.	n.a.	81·6	89·7	95·9
" chuck	"	54·3	56·0	57·3	62·2	63·7
Sausages	"	24·8	24·3	24·8	26·2	26·9
Beef (corned)—						
Silverside	"	55·4	56·8	58·8	63·5	66·6
Brisket	"	42·3	44·6	44·6	47·6	46·8
Mutton (fresh)—						
Leg	"	33·3	32·6	31·9	33·6	32·8
Forequarter	"	21·4	20·2	n.a.	28·9	n.a.
Chops, loin	"	30·7	28·5	27·1	28·9	27·7
" leg	"	31·6	31·1	28·9	30·1	29·5
" forequarter	"	n.a.	n.a.	23·0	24·4	23·6
Lamb (fresh)—						
Leg	"	50·2	48·4	49·8	52·1	49·2
Forequarter	"	33·6	30·5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chops, loin	"	51·3	48·3	50·1	52·7	47·6
" leg	"	51·5	49·0	50·6	53·8	50·3
" forequarter	"	n.a.	n.a.	42·9	45·1	41·4
Pork (fresh)—						
Leg	"	60·2	63·8	64·1	65·3	66·9
Loin	"	61·1	64·4	64·8	65·7	67·4
Chops	"	61·2	64·3	64·7	65·5	68·1

n.a. denotes 'not available'.  
 (a) Price for two 1-pint bottles.



## WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING

(See letterpress on page 31.)

## No. 32—Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building

## Group Index Numbers

(Base of *each* Index: Year 1966-67 = 100)

Group	Perth			Weighted average of six State capital cities		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Concrete mix, cement and sand	102.8	105.3	110.6	103.8	107.1	113.4
Cement products	106.5	109.1	113.8	107.0	112.6	121.8
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	106.2	111.4	118.5	107.8	112.4	118.0
Timber, board and joinery	107.5	111.1	115.5	108.6	113.5	118.5
Steel products	106.2	110.8	115.5	104.8	110.0	115.0
Other metal products	107.5	118.4	115.4	106.3	111.8	112.4
Plumbing fixtures, etc.	102.7	108.1	109.0	102.0	108.7	113.6
Electrical installation materials	105.2	115.1	115.5	105.2	115.8	115.0
Installed appliances	101.1	102.6	102.8	99.7	102.2	103.8
Plaster and plaster products	107.1	109.4	109.8	103.0	105.1	109.4
Miscellaneous materials	104.7	107.7	110.2	104.5	107.4	111.0
All groups	105.9	110.3	113.9	106.3	110.9	115.7

## No. 33—Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building

## 'All Groups' Index Numbers

(Base of *each* Index: Year 1966-67 = 100)

NOTE. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movement, but not as to differences in price level.

Capital city	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Sydney	100.0	103.4	109.3	115.2	119.8
Melbourne	100.0	101.3	103.6	107.2	112.3
Brisbane	100.0	103.4	105.6	109.4	115.2
Adelaide	100.0	102.1	107.0	112.4	116.7
Perth	100.0	104.0	105.9	110.3	113.9
Hobart	100.0	101.8	104.1	107.7	114.3
Weighted average of six State capital cities	100.0	102.7	106.3	110.9	115.7



**No. 34—Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building  
other than House Building: Group Index Numbers**  
(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100)

Group	Perth			Weighted average of six State capital cities		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc. ....	101.4	102.8	107.0	103.5	106.9	113.0
Cement products ....	108.1	111.3	118.3	106.8	111.7	118.0
Bricks, stone, etc. ....	106.2	111.4	119.0	108.2	112.6	118.6
Timber, board and joinery ....	108.0	111.3	115.4	107.2	111.2	117.0
Steel and iron products ....	104.2	107.1	112.9	106.1	110.1	115.8
Aluminium products ....	101.8	102.6	105.8	103.9	107.4	113.0
Other metal products ....	106.4	127.0	117.4	106.8	126.3	121.4
Plumbing fixtures ....	103.4	110.8	112.7	103.3	*113.7	121.3
Miscellaneous materials ....	103.9	107.8	111.8	103.2	105.8	110.3
Electrical installation materials (a) ....	102.1	112.2	110.9	102.1	112.2	110.9
Mechanical services components (b) ....	107.5	111.5	118.7	107.7	111.8	119.0
<b>All groups</b> ....	<b>104.7</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>115.5</b>

(a) Based on Sydney and Melbourne prices.

(b) In the main based on Sydney and Melbourne prices.

\* Revised.

**No. 35—Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building  
other than House Building: 'All Groups' Index Numbers**  
(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100)

NOTE. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movement, but not as to differences in price level.

Capital city	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Sydney ....	100.0	102.6	106.5	111.7	116.4
Melbourne ....	100.0	101.7	105.0	109.8	115.1
Brisbane ....	100.0	102.2	105.1	110.3	116.4
Adelaide ....	100.0	101.8	105.0	109.4	113.9
Perth ....	100.0	102.0	104.7	108.9	113.3
Hobart ....	100.0	102.3	105.1	109.7	115.0
<b>Weighted average of six State capital cities</b> ....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>115.5</b>



## SUMMARY TABLES

No. 36—Industrial Disputes; State Basic Wage; Wage Rate Index Numbers

Year	Industrial disputes (a)				State basic wage per week (b)		Minimum wage rate index numbers (c)	
	Number of disputes	Workers involved (d)	Working days lost (man-days)		Perth (e)		Adult males (f)	
			Number	Average per worker involved	Adult males	Adult females	Weekly	Hourly
1913 .....	9	'000	'000		\$	\$		
1914 .....	18	1.0	12.5	12.92				
1915 .....	6	4.4	124.2	28.16				
1916 .....	24	0.6	4.1	6.30				
1917 .....	23	9.1	102.1	11.22				
1918 .....	22	2.9	102.3	34.70				
1919 .....	20	4.8	22.4	4.67				
1920 .....	45	10.0	348.7	34.96	(g)	(g)		
1921 .....	12	12.0	166.6	13.67				
1922 .....	8	12.1	145.1	12.03				
1923 .....	6	0.8	43.5	53.94				
1924 .....	13	4.0	72.3	18.04				
1925 .....	10	3.5	66.7	19.08				
1926 .....	9	4.1	98.9	23.93			(h)	(h)
1927 .....	20	0.6	9.1	15.11	8.50	4.59		
1928 .....	11	3.4	23.8	7.02	8.50	4.59		
1929 .....	4	2.5	54.9	21.72	8.50	4.59		
1930 .....	2	0.9	2.7	3.05	8.70	4.70		
1931 .....	13	0.5	27.1	57.85	8.60	4.64		
1932 .....	8	3.9	24.0	6.12	7.35	3.97		
1933 .....	10	2.7	11.1	4.16	7.05	3.81		
1934 .....	10	3.9	16.9	4.31	6.92	3.74		
1935 .....	11	3.5	17.8	5.11	7.10	3.83		
1936 .....	19	3.6	72.0	19.98	7.05	3.81		
1937 .....	12	4.7	32.4	6.87	7.38	3.98		
1938 .....	7	1.7	14.4	8.65	7.49	4.04		
1939 .....	7	3.6	43.8	12.01	8.11	4.38		
1940 .....	4	1.3	14.1	11.25	8.22	4.43	35.6	32.0
1941 .....	3	3.0	7.4	2.44	8.53	4.61	36.8	33.1
1942 .....	8	0.3	0.8	2.79	9.04	4.88	39.0	35.4
1943 .....	10	1.8	8.9	4.89	9.78	5.28	47.5	37.6
1944 .....	30	2.5	38.4	15.11	10.11	5.46	42.8	38.8
1945 .....	16	11.0	90.0	8.16	9.99	5.39	42.6	38.6
1946 .....	11	3.8	32.5	8.55	10.01	5.41	42.6	38.7
1947 .....	7	6.4	69.6	10.94	10.21	5.51	43.6	39.5
1948 .....	9	1.8	6.1	3.44	11.08	5.98	48.4	44.1
1949 .....	16	2.4	7.8	3.33	12.16	6.57	53.9	53.9
1950 .....	15	5.7	26.3	4.64	13.59	7.34	59.6	59.7
1951 .....	10	2.0	5.7	2.93	16.65	9.41	71.0	71.1
1952 .....	21	4.2	5.1	1.22	20.57	13.37	85.5	85.7
1953 .....	11	19.2	127.8	6.67	23.85	15.50	97.5	97.7
1954 .....	15	3.7	5.0	1.36	24.65	16.02	100.4	100.7
1955 .....	16	5.5	21.7	3.94	24.65	16.02	101.7	101.9
1956 .....	14	9.8	9.6	0.97	25.24	16.41	106.3	106.6
1957 .....	20	11.1	31.9	2.87	26.52	17.23	110.8	111.0
1958 .....	20	5.4	3.1	0.57	27.28	17.72	113.9	114.1
1959 .....	20	11.0	3.0	0.27	27.34	17.78	114.7	114.9
1960 .....	43	11.2	11.2	1.00	28.15	18.30	120.7	120.8
1961 .....	22	25.7	27.3	1.06	29.46	22.09	126.8	127.1
1962 .....	28	9.7	23.2	2.40	29.88	22.41	128.8	129.0
1963 .....	28	8.4	6.3	0.75	29.88	22.41	129.5	129.7
1964 .....	26	42.6	32.0	0.75	30.15	22.61	132.8	133.0
1965 .....	33	6.2	7.1	1.16	31.12	23.34	137.5	137.6
1966 .....	25	12.6	10.0	0.79	31.96	23.97	143.4	143.5
1967 .....	26	2.9	6.2	2.17	33.50	25.13	153.6	153.5
1968 .....	70	5.1	6.0	1.18	(i)	(i)	159.6	159.9
1969 .....	104	18.7	21.8	1.16	35.45	27.08	169.0	168.7
1970 (k) .....	125	59.1	101.4	1.72	36.45	27.88	179.5	179.3
1971 (k) .....	132	46.5	141.1	3.03	38.45	29.40	(j) 198.1	(j) 197.9
1971 (k) .....	132	35.8	69.4	1.94	39.45	30.90	(j) 218.5	(j) 218.5

(a) Excludes disputes involving cessation of work of less than 10 man-days. Details of the number of disputes and workers involved in disputes which commenced in any year and were still in progress during the following year are included in the figures for both years. (b) At 31 December. (c) End of December. Base: weighted average wage rate for Australia, 1954=100. (d) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e. those thrown out of work at an establishment where a stoppage occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute. (e) The rates shown for 1964 and later apply uniformly throughout the State. (f) Excludes workers in rural industry. (g) The first State basic wage operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1926. (h) Not available. (i) Special loading of 60 cents a week added to award rates for adult males and adult females operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. Loading increased to \$1.95 operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968 until 22 November 1968 when loading was absorbed in basic wage. (j) Preliminary; subject to revision. (k) From 1970 the figures in *Industrial disputes* for 'Workers involved' and total 'Working days lost' have been rounded to the nearest hundred because particulars of some stoppages (e.g. those involving a large number of establishments) may have to be estimated.



## No. 37—Industrial Accidents: Number, Time Lost and Cost of Claims (a)

Year	Number of accidents		Time lost—non-fatal accidents		Cost of claims			
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total (weeks)	Average per accident (weeks)	Fatal accidents (\$'000)	Non-fatal accident (\$'000)	Total (\$'000)	Average per non-fatal accident (\$)
TIME LOST: ONE DAY OR MORE								
1961-62	25	23,476	60,307	2.6	120	2,760	2,880	118
1962-63	34	26,425	65,671	2.5	150	3,048	3,198	115
1963-64	28	25,894	64,718	2.5	117	3,055	3,171	118
1964-65	32	25,711	61,920	2.4	161	2,991	3,152	116
1965-66	31	26,908	65,553	2.4	214	3,477	3,692	129
1966-67	21	27,003	61,777	2.3	85	3,376	3,461	125
1967-68	18	25,876	62,444	2.4	80	3,596	3,676	139
1968-69	28	26,475	59,575	2.3	158	3,635	3,793	137
1969-70	36	27,021	60,334	2.2	267	3,976	4,243	147
1970-71	40	29,657	75,022	2.5	239	5,088	5,327	172

## TIME LOST: ONE WEEK OR MORE

1961-62	25	13,395	54,951	4.1	120	2,524	2,644	188
1962-63	34	14,955	59,989	4.0	150	2,703	2,853	181
1963-64	28	14,257	59,039	4.1	117	2,756	2,873	193
1964-65	32	13,903	56,095	4.0	161	2,723	2,884	196
1965-66	31	14,548	59,403	4.1	214	3,189	3,403	219
1966-67	21	14,323	55,506	3.9	85	3,071	3,156	214
1967-68	18	13,812	56,469	4.1	80	3,287	3,367	238
1968-69	28	13,859	53,436	3.9	158	3,310	3,468	239
1969-70	36	13,997	54,087	3.9	267	3,618	3,884	258
1970-71	40	15,555	68,206	4.4	239	4,653	4,892	299

(a) See letterpress *Industrial Accidents* on page 25.

## No. 38—Consumer Price Index (a)

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100)

Year (b)	Group index numbers—Perth (Metropolitan Area)					Combined index (all groups)—Capital Cities						
	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	Perth	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Hobart	Six capital cities (c)
1949	38.4	50.6	36.1	60.4	45.4	44.0	44.4	43.3	43.1	45.0	43.0	43.9
1950	42.5	58.3	38.2	64.6	46.6	48.0	48.1	47.1	46.6	48.4	45.8	47.6
1951	48.8	66.7	42.9	71.0	50.4	53.9	54.6	53.1	52.2	54.6	51.9	53.8
1952	60.8	80.8	50.2	84.2	60.8	65.6	67.4	64.7	63.8	66.8	64.0	65.9
1953	69.7	84.8	57.6	90.9	67.1	72.5	73.4	71.1	69.5	73.1	70.9	72.1
1954	74.0	84.8	62.0	92.7	66.8	74.6	74.5	72.5	70.9	74.7	74.4	73.5
1955	76.1	84.9	68.6	92.8	66.8	76.3	75.0	72.5	71.4	75.6	74.3	74.0
1956	77.4	86.0	71.3	92.7	70.8	78.3	77.5	76.8	73.8	78.1	78.1	77.0
1957	80.9	87.4	71.1	95.0	78.5	81.8	82.8	81.0	77.8	81.2	82.8	81.5
1958	79.7	89.6	72.5	96.0	79.4	82.4	84.0	81.3	79.4	81.8	82.9	82.3
1959	80.3	90.8	75.0	96.3	79.6	83.2	84.6	82.9	82.1	83.6	84.1	83.6
1960	82.5	91.7	76.9	97.3	81.1	84.8	86.5	85.3	84.2	86.2	85.6	85.7
1961	86.7	93.9	81.6	97.5	84.0	87.9	89.6	89.5	87.1	89.8	90.3	89.2
1962	86.1	94.7	84.3	97.6	84.0	88.2	89.9	89.8	88.4	89.5	90.7	89.6
1963	86.4	95.0	86.9	97.3	84.2	88.7	90.4	89.7	88.7	89.1	90.7	89.8
1964	87.4	95.7	89.8	95.7	86.2	89.8	91.4	90.4	89.6	90.2	91.7	90.6
1965	91.0	96.8	92.1	96.7	90.0	92.6	94.5	94.0	93.0	93.9	94.6	94.0
1966	95.2	97.9	95.4	98.3	95.3	96.1	97.7	97.5	97.5	97.0	98.0	97.4
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	102.9	102.1	105.8	100.7	103.2	102.9	103.2	103.7	103.3	102.9	104.6	103.3
1969	104.5	104.5	112.7	102.1	105.6	105.5	106.2	106.2	105.5	105.3	106.1	106.0
1970	108.1	107.8	120.1	103.7	109.8	109.4	110.6	108.7	108.4	108.5	108.2	109.4
1971	112.5	112.3	125.7	107.7	114.8	114.1	116.8	113.1	114.2	112.5	112.6	114.6
1972	116.4	118.9	133.7	112.7	124.5	120.7	125.9	119.7	121.6	119.2	119.3	122.2

(a) The index numbers shown are so designed as to measure periodically the movement in retail prices of the specified groups of items in each capital city individually. They do not provide a measure of differences in absolute price level as between capital cities, nor of comparative costs of the groups of items. (b) Year ended 30 June. (c) Weighted average



## STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician and Government Statistician,  
1-3 St George's Terrace, Perth.

## PRINTED PUBLICATIONS

Title of publication	Latest issue at 31 July 1972	Month of issue	Price	
			Excluding postage	Including postage (a)
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN YEAR BOOK .....	No. 10, 1971	Aug. 1971	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.61
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN POCKET YEAR BOOK (b) .....	No. 53, 1971	Dec. 1971	0.20	0.27
QUARTERLY STATISTICAL ABSTRACT .....	June 1972	June 1972	0.20	0.27
STATISTICS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Annual) (c):				
Building and Housing (b) .....	1969-70	Nov. 1971	0.30	0.37
Demography (b) .....	1969	Feb. 1972	0.40	0.52
Finance .....	1969-70	Jan. 1972	0.40	0.47
Labour and Prices .....	1970	Mar. 1972	0.60	0.67
Local Government (b) .....	1969-70	July 1972	0.50	0.57
Non-Rural Primary Industries .....	1968-69	May 1971	0.20	0.27
Rural Industries (b) .....	1969-70	June 1972	1.10	1.34
Social Statistics (b) .....	1970	May 1972	0.30	0.42
Summary from 1829 .....	1829-1970	Aug. 1971	0.20	0.27
Trade (overseas and interstate) .....	1969-70	Apr. 1972	1.40	1.75 (d)
Transport and Communication .....	1968-69	Apr. 1972	0.30	0.37
ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (Annual) (b) .....	1972	June 1972	0.50	0.68

(a) Within Australia and to Christmas Island, Cocos Island, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, Nauru and Papua-New Guinea. (b) Includes statistics for individual local government areas. (c) Replaces the *Statistical Register of Western Australia* for 1968-69 and subsequent years. (d) Within 30 miles of the General Post Office, Perth. Elsewhere in Western Australia and to Cocos Island and Christmas Island, postage is 45 cents; to South Australia and Northern Territory, 65 cents; to Victoria, 75 cents; elsewhere in Australia, etc., 85 cents.

## MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS

(Available free of charge on application)

Subject	Frequency of issue	Latest issue at 31 July 1972	Month of issue
ACCIDENTS—			
Industrial Accidents .....	Annually	1970-71	Jan. 1972
Road Traffic Accidents involving Casualties .....	Quarterly	Mar. qr 1972	July 1972
Road Traffic Accidents involving Casualties (a) .....	Annually	1970	May 1971
BUILDING—			
Building Operations (a) .....	Quarterly	Mar. qr 1972	June 1972
Building Permits and Approvals (a) .....	Monthly	May 1972	June 1972
Number of New Houses and Flats (preliminary estimates) .....	Quarterly	June qr 1972	July 1972
EMPLOYMENT—			
Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment .....	Annually	June 1966 to June 1971	Oct. 1971
FINANCE—			
Fire, Marine and General Insurance Statistics .....	Annually	1970-71	Jan. 1972
Local Government Finance Statistics .....	Annually	1969-70	Jan. 1972
Local Government Revenue and Expenditure: Budget Estimates (a) .....	Annually	1971-72	Jan. 1972
MOTOR VEHICLES—			
Motor Vehicle Registrations .....	Monthly	May 1972	July 1972
Motor Vehicle Registrations (a) .....	Annually	1969	Aug. 1970

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# STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS—continued

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## MIMEOGRAPHED PUBLICATIONS—continued

Subject	Frequency of issue	Latest issue at 31 July 1972	Month of issue
<b>POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS—</b>			
Divorce .....	Annually	1971	June 1972
Intercensal Changes in Population (a) .....	Irregular	1961–1966	June 1968
Population and Occupied Dwellings: Censuses, 1911 to 1966 (a) .....	Irregular	1911 to 1966	Feb. 1968
Population, Dwellings and Vital Statistics (Local Government Areas and Statistical Divisions) (a) .....	Annually	1966–1970	Jan. 1971
Projections of the Population .....	Irregular	1967 to 1976	Feb. 1969
<b>PRIMARY PRODUCTION—</b>			
Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics (general summary) .....	Annually	1970–71	Sept. 1971
Agricultural Census : Principal Statistics (preliminary statement) .....	Annually	1972–72	May 1972
Apples and Pears in Cool Stores .....	Monthly	June 1972	July 1972
Artificial Fertiliser Used on Rural Holdings (a) .....	Annually	1970–71	Oct. 1971
Bee Keeping Statistics .....	Annually	1970–71	Oct. 1971
Catch of Fish and Crustaceans .....	Monthly	Nov. 1971	July 1972
Cattle and Pigs (a) .....	Annually	1971	Sept. 1971
Cereal Crop Forecast .....	Annually	1969–71	Oct. 1971
Chicks Hatched and Poultry Slaughtered .....	Monthly	May 1972	July 1972
Ewe Matings for Lambing .....	Triennially	1969 and 1970	Feb. 1971
Fisheries .....	Annually	1969–70	June 1971
Fruit (a) .....	Annually	1970–71	Nov. 1971
Grain and Other Crops and Cereal Varieties (a) .....	Annually	1970–71	Sept. 1971
Grain and Seed Harvesters on Rural Holdings (a) .....	Triennially	1970	Mar. 1971
Hay, Green Feed and Silage (a) .....	Annually	1970–71	Oct. 1971
Irrigation (a) .....	Annually	1970–71	Oct. 1971
Livestock Slaughtered and Meat Produced .....	Annually	1970–71	Dec. 1971
Machinery on Rural Holdings (a) .....	Annually	1971	Oct. 1971
Mineral Exploration .....	Annually	1970–71	July 1972
Pasture Seed (a) .....	Annually	1970–71	Oct. 1971
Rock Lobsters Held in Cold Stores and Exported .....	Monthly	June 1972	July 1972
Rural Land Utilisation (a) .....	Annually	1970–71	Aug. 1971
Sheep, Lambing and Wool Clip (a) .....	Annually	1970–71	Sept. 1971
Tractors on Rural Holdings (a) .....	Triennially	1969	Mar. 1970
Value of Primary Production (excluding Mining and Quarrying) (preliminary statement) .....	Annually	1970–71	Apr. 1972
Vegetables (a) .....	Annually	1970–71	Oct. 1971
Wheat for Grain (a) .....	Annually	1970–71	July 1971
<b>TRADE (EXTERNAL)—</b>			
External Trade (Overseas and Interstate) .....	Annually	1970–71	Dec. 1971
Interstate Trade .....	Annually	1970–71	Nov. 1971
Quarterly Summary of Overseas Trade Statistics .....	Quarterly	To Mar. 1972	July 1972
<b>TRADE (INTERNAL)—</b>			
Wholesale Sales and Stocks of Wine and Brandy .....	Annually	1969–70 and 1970–71	Nov. 1971
<b>GENERAL—</b>			
Indicators of Business Activity .....	Monthly	July 1972	July 1972
Monthly Statistical Summary .....	Monthly	July 1972	July 1972
Western Australia in relation to Australia .....	Annually	1971–72	July 1972

(a) Includes statistics for individual local government areas.

NOTE. In addition to the preceding publications, a number of bulletins which deal exclusively with this State are produced by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra who also issues many publications which contain particulars for Western Australia as a component of Australian totals. A complete list of all publications currently issued by the Central and the various State Offices of this Bureau appears in 'Publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics' issued by the Commonwealth Statistician, copies of which are available free of charge from the Western Australian Office at the address shown on page 40.